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BESSIE AND HER AUTO.

In a town that is a vision,
Noted for its close adhesion
To the figure it is privileged to pinch—
To the figure in its shaping
Like the hourglass it is aping,
Swelling out in both directions from the cinch,
With her soft eyes proudly blinking
As the pretty queen is thinking
Of the envious admiration she will win,
Charming Bessie looks so queenly
As she gracefully, serenely,
Lifts her skirts and mounts her auto for a spin.

Down the avenue she's sailing
While a film of steam is trailing
In her wake as fleecy as a bridal veil;
At the knob her foot is hanging,
And the gong is loudly clanging
At pedestrians who turn a deathly pale!
See them rushing helter-skelter,
Seeking for a place of shelter,
While the fair mobilist's features flash a grin,
For it is her sweet opinion
None dares question her dominion
When she's out upon her auto for a spin.

In a reckless way she forces
Men who drive the vulgar horses
To skedaddle from the middle of the street,
And she doesn't care a penny
For the blessings (?), which are many,
That are fired at her with fervid vocal heat,
And the wheelmen whom she grazes
Fill the air with dark blue blazes,
But for that she doesn't care a safety pin;
To the curb they must go scootin'
Or she'll smash them sure as shootin'
When she's burning up the roadway on a spin.

She's of modest disposition
In her home. You'd think her mission
On this planet was directed from above;
Not a sweeter smile was ever
By an angel flashed—no, never,
And her eyes are gentle as the eyes of dove,
But her traits so meekly humble
From their bases take a tumble
And a spirit of wild recklessness creeps in
When she grasps the waiting lever
In a fit of scorching fever
And is off upon her auto for a spin.
—Denver Post.

PASTOR AND FARMER'S LAD.

One of the parish sent one morn—
A farmer kind and able—
A nice fat turkey, raised on corn,
To grace the pastor's table.

The farmer's lad went with the fowl,
And thus addressed the pastor:
"Blame me if I ain't tired! Here is
A gobbler from my master."

The pastor said: "Thou shouldst not thus
Present the fowl to me;
Come, take my chair, and for me act,
And I will lact for thee."

The preacher's chair received the boy,
The fowl the pastor took,
Went out with it, and then came in
With a pleasant smile and look.

And to his young pro tem. he said:
"Dear sir, my honored master
Presents this turkey and his best
Respects to you, his pastor."

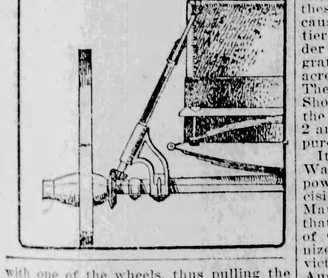
"Good," said the boy. "Your master is
A gentleman and scholar!
My thanks to him, and for yourself
Here is a half a dollar."

The pastor felt around his mouth
A most peculiar twitching;
And to the gobbler holding fast,
He "bolted" for the kitchen.

He gave the turkey to the cook,
And came back in a minute;
Then took the youngster's hand and left
A half a dollar in it.
—Western Teacher.

FASTENING DEVICE FOR HORSES

Below is illustrated a device for fastening horses securely without the need of a hitching post, a great convenience where a driver is compelled to make frequent stops and leave the animals, as much valuable time may be wasted in tying the horse at every stop. The arrangement of this fastener is such that when the animal starts forward the reins are wound up on a spindle connected



with one of the wheels, thus pulling the horse back until the tension is relieved. An upright supporting frame is secured to the floor of the wagon, carrying a revolving spindle at the top. The spindle is capped by a slotted disk to serve as a fastening means for the reins, while beneath the disk is a ratchet wheel connecting with a rod leading down to the forward axle. At the lower end of the rod is a gear wheel which meshes in a similar wheel rigidly fixed on the carriage wheel. Instead of being attached directly to the rod the upper gear wheel is carried by a sliding sleeve controlled by a lever within easy reach from the wagon seat, by means of which the apparatus is thrown in and out of gear at will. The universal joint at the upper end of the rod permits the device to be brought into use with the axle in any position, and a backward movement of the horse will have no effect upon the reins, since the ratchet wheel prevents rotation of the spindle in that direction.

Naming the Child.

Now, necessarily, when the new girl baby arrived, there was much discussion among the members of the family as to what name should be used.

"We will call her 'Geraldina,'" said the fond mother.

"Why not call her 'Esmeralda?'" asked the first grandmother. "I saw that name in a story once, and always wanted to try it on a baby."

"Oh," murmured the second grandfather, "that would never do. Let us call her 'Fanchon.'"

"But don't you think 'Eltessa' is a pretty name, and so odd, too?" put in one of the aunts.

"Excuse me, ladies," ventured the poor father, who sat near by, "but you seem to forget that we are trying to find a name for a human being, and not for a 5-cent cigar."—Baltimore American.

"Billy" Mason's Parable.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, who is credited with Presidential aspirations, has had, as everybody knows, considerable trouble of late in his own state in his effort to secure re-election to the senate.

The other day, when Senator Frye jocularly "jollied" Mason upon the latter's Presidential campaign, Mason told this story:

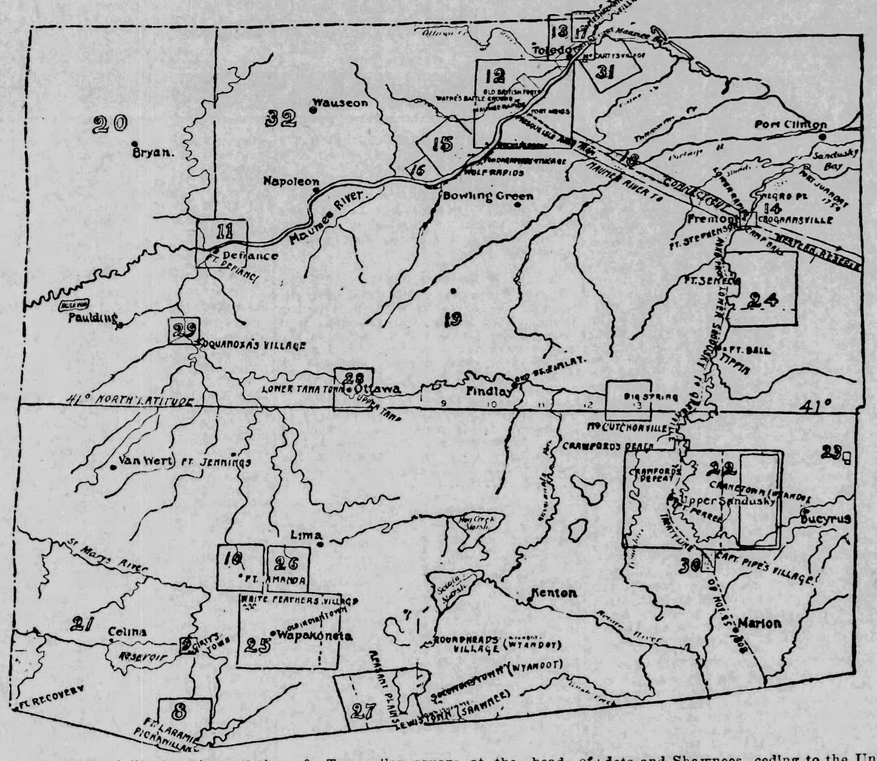
"There were two very intoxicated Irishmen," he said." "One had hold of a lamp post on one side of the street and the other was holding up a treebox on the opposite side.

"Come over here,' said Pat to Mike.

"'Go along,' answered Mike, 'I have a hard enough time staying where I am.'"

Senator Frye did not have to be hit with a club to see the personal application of the story to Mason's case.—Washington Post.

INDIAN LAND CESSIONS IN OHIO.



Ever since the civilized nations of the world began to occupy lands peopled by savages, they have based their claims upon the right of discovery, followed by occupation. This principle has been judicially affirmed by the United States supreme court, which declared "that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase or conquest," and also to sovereignty.

The title to the soil of Ohio was obtained by treaties of cession from the tribes. In the two maps accompanying this article, all the principal cessions and Indian reserves are shown. The first treaty affecting Ohio lands was made with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas in 1785, which defined the boundaries of the Indian tribes, and ceded certain tracts to the whites. This was followed by another in 1786 with the Shawnees. But neither of these was ever carried into effect because of continued warfare on the frontier between Indians and whites. Under them, however, Congress made three grants September 3, 1788, each of 4,000 acres, to Christian Indians in Ohio. These were at the Moravian missons of Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, on the Muskingum. They are marked 1, 2 and 3 on the small map. They were repurchased by the government in 1823.

It was not until Gen. Anthony Wayne's expedition, in 1794, crushed the power of the Indians in Ohio at the decisive battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee, some dozen miles above Toledo, that the United States obtained cession of Ohio lands which the tribes recognized. This treaty, the fruit of Wayne's victory, was made at Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawattomies, Miamis, and five smaller tribes.

By this treaty the Indians gave up to the United States all lands lying east and south of the following boundary, known as the "Greenville Treaty line." From the mouth of the Cuyahoga river up that stream to the Portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the Tuscarawas to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river at or near which stood Loramie's store; thence westerly to Fort Recovery; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky. The line is shown on the smaller map, and the area ceded is marked 4.

The Indians thus granted nearly two-thirds of Ohio's entire area, embracing the eastern and southern portions, and a triangular portion of Southwestern Indiana. By the same treaty, the Indians ceded to the United States a number of smaller tracts of land within the general limits of the territory reserved to themselves in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The following is a list of these cessions in Ohio, the number preceding each indicating its location on the large map:

8.—Six miles square at or near Loramie's store.

9.—Two miles square at the head of navigable water on St. Mary's river, near Girty's town.

10.—Six miles square at the head of navigable water on the Auglaize river.

11.—Six miles square at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee, at Ft. Defiance. This was surveyed in 1805.

12.—Twelve miles square at the British Fort Miami, at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee. This was surveyed in December, 1805; subdivided and sold under act of Congress of April 27, 1816.

13.—Six miles square at the mouth of the Maumee. Surveyed in 1806 by Ewing under act of Congress of March 3, 1806. This embraced all of the area on which Toledo now stands, and extended north just across the Michigan line.

Two miles square on Sandusky bay, where a fort formerly stood. This was found to be within the limits of the Firelands, and hence was never separately surveyed.

14.—Two miles square at the lower rapids of the Sandusky river, at Ft. Stephenson, where Fremont now stands. Surveyed by Ewing in 1807; subdivided into town lots and sold under act of Congress of April 27, 1816.

The next cession in importance was that made by the treaty of July 4, 1805, made at Fort Industry, where Toledo now stands. The tribes participating were the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Munsees, Delawares, Shawnees and Pottawatomies.

This treaty defined the boundary between these Indians and the United States to be a meridian line drawn north and south 120 miles due west of the Pennsylvania line, and extending from Lake Erie south to the Greenville treaty line. This embraced three tracts, all shown on the small map. The one bordering on Lake Erie west of the Cuyahoga, numbered 5 on the small map, is a part of the Western Reserve; the tract next west, numbered 6, is the Firelands, which are really a part of the Reserve; and third, the tract south of these two, numbered 7, between the 41st parallel and the Greenville treaty line.

The Western Reserve of Connecticut occupied the northeastern corner of the state. It was bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by the 41st parallel of latitude, and on the west by the present east line of Seneca and Sandusky counties. In 1792, the Connecticut legislature granted 500,000 acres off the west end of the Reserve to such of her citizens as had suffered by British depredations in the Revolution—the burning of Groton and New Britain especially. On this account this tract is called the Firelands.

On November 17, 1807, a treaty was made at Detroit with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots and Pottawatomies, by which they ceded to the United States a large area in Southern Michigan, and including, in Ohio, all lands lying north and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Maumee, and running up that stream to the mouth of the Auglaize, thence due north. See No. 32 on the large map. From this area, however, the Indians reserved the following tracts, the numbers referring to positions on the large map:

15.—Six miles square on the Maumee, above Roche de Boeuf, "to include the village where Tondaganie (or the Dog) now lives." This reserve was ceded to the United States August 30, 1831. The name of the chief Tondoganie, the Dog, (which is spelled several different ways in the documents) is perpetuated in the name of the village of Tontogany, Wood county, which stands a few miles east of the site of the village.

16.—Three miles square on the Maumee, above the 12 miles square ceded by the treaty of Greenville, "including what is called Presque Isle." This reserve was, however, located at Wolf Rapids, as Presque Isle at the battlefield of Fallen Timbers) was found to be within the 12-mile square reserve. It was ceded to the United States by treaty of August 30, 1831.

17.—Four miles square on Maumee bay, "including the villages where Meshkemau and Waugau live." This reserve was ceded to the United States by treaty of February 18, 1832. It embraced the lands from Toledo to and across the Ottawa river, and a part of Michigan on the other side of that stream, including the bay shore.

At Brownstown, Mich., a treaty was made, on Nov. 25, 1808, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots and Shawnees, ceding to the United States a tract of land for a road, 120 feet wide, from the foot of Maumee Rapids (Perrysburg), to the western line of the Western Reserve, and all the land within one mile of said road on each side, that settlements might be established along it. It is numbered 18 on the large map. They also ceded a strip 120 feet wide, for a roadway, from Fremont south to the Greenville boundary line. This road followed up the Sandusky river, passing just west of Tiffin, through Upper Sandusky and Marion, and reaching the Greenville treaty line about half way between that latter place and Delaware.

These roads gave free access between the twelve-mile square cession at the foot of the Maumee rapids, and the lands already in possession of the whites east and south of the Indian tract.

On Sept. 29, 1816, a treaty was made at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, with several Indian tribes, by which the Wyandots ceded all the land in Ohio west of the line established by the Fort Industry treaty, except certain reserves hereinafter stated; and the Potawattomies, Ottawas and Chippewas ceded the remaining Indian lands in the northwestern corner of the state, north of the Maumee, and west of the Detroit treaty line—numbered 20 on the large map. This extinguished the Indian title to all lands in Ohio but a small area south of the St. Mary's river and north of the Greenville treaty line, marked 21 on the large map—excepting the small reserved tracts. The numbers of the list below correspond with those on the map:

22.—To nine chiefs, whose namesare given in the treaty, a tract 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky, its center being Fort Ferree. This was ceded to the United States by treaty March 17, 1842.

23.—To the same, for the use of the tribe, one mile square in a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword creek. This was ceded to the United tSates April 23, 1836.

24.—A tract of 30,000 acres for the Seneca tribe on the Sandusky river. Ceded to United States, Feb. 28, 1831.

25.—A tract to the Shawnees at Wapakoneta, 10 miles square, the center being the council-house at that Indian village. Ceded to United States Aug. 8, 1831.

26.—A tract adjoining the above, on Hog creek, of 2 square miles. Ceded to United States Aug. 8, 1831.

27.—A tract of 48 square miles to the Shawnees at Lewistown. Ceded to the United States July 20, 1831.

28.—For the use of the Ottawas, 5 miles square on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize. Ceded to United States Aug. 30, 1831.

29.—For the use of the Ottawas, 3 miles square, including Oquanoxa's village. Ceded to the United States Aug. 30, 1831.

30.—To the Delawares, 9 square miles adjoining the reserve to the Wyandots on Sandusky river. Ceded to the United States Aug. 3 1829.

31.—To the Ottawas, 34 square miles on the south side of the Maumee, including McCarty's village. Ceded to the United tates Feb. 18, 1833. This included all of East Toledo and Presque Isle.

There were also 14 small tracts granted to certain individuals, aggregating 9,480 acres.

A supplementary treaty to the above was made at St. Marys, on September 17, 1818. But it there were additions made to seven enumerated reserves. These lands were ceded to the United States by the treaties of July 2 and August 8, 1831, January 19, 1832, April 23, 1836, and March 17, 1842.

The last treaty that concerned Ohio lands was made at St. Mary's, on October 6, 1818, by which the Miamis ceded lands in Indiana and Ohio—the area in the latter being the small tract between the Greenville treaty line and St. Mary's river, marked No. 21 on the large map. This was the last tract in Ohio held by the Indians under the claim of original possession. Nothing was left except the reserves. These were gradually ceded to the United States, at the dates noted above where each is mentioned. The last was the Wyandot reserve at Upper Sandusky, which was ceded on March 17, 1842.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

SELFISH MAN.

"My darling little wife," says a husband, "you will be pleased to hear that I have just insured my life."

"Yes, of course," says the wife, "there it is again—another proof of how utterly selfish and inconsiderate men are. Always thinging of themselves. Naturally, it never occurred to you to insure my life."
—Tit-Bits.

Primary Occupations.

Down town some time ago a class in physical geography was undergoing examination, and among the questions propounded to the hopefuls was the following:

"What are the five primary occupations of man?"

The proper and authorized answer is something like this: "Agriculture, fishing and hunting, mining, herding and lumbering." But one of the small boys at whom the question was fired got off this answer:

"Politics, keeping a store, working for the trolley company, and being a policeman." It might be even more curious to know what he would regard as the fifth primary occupation.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Editor's Joke.

Isabel—I think that editor man is simply horrid.

Judith—Why?

Isabel—He placed the engagement announcement of myself to young Sloppington under the head of "Business Opportunities."—Smart Set.

Extravagant.

"He's such a spendthrift."

"Dreadful. Why, he even goes to a church lawn party and gets away without being called stingy."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Evidently Laudanum.

The boy who can use his eyes as sharply as did the hero of the following story and can make as reasonable deductions, need not mind if his teacher calls him obtuse.

The teacher in this case thought her pupil very stupid, and finally asked:

"Do you know whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

"He was a soldier," replied the boy promptly.

"How do you know?"

"'Cause I saw a picture of him crossin' the Delaware, an' any sailor'd know enough not to stand up in the boat."—Chicago Post.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

There's a lot of insomnia concealed in one little innocent-looking fly.

Every time a man blows himself he comes out at the little end of the horn.

Sooner or later the weak man finds himself up to his neck in the slough of despair.

Some men return thanks before eating, and then proceed to jaw about the cooking.

A man may have plenty of money and still be unhappy, but it is better to be unhappy with money than without it.

A pessimist says it is impossible to look an honest man in the face, owing to the fact that he is never there.

When prosperity gives way to adversity the average man takes a back seat and turns the management over to his wife.

A man in hard luck often has to call on his friends, but let the tide turn and his hitherto unknown friends will hunt him up.

None But The Brave—

By Hamblen Sears

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CHAPTER VI.

In Which a Prisoner Is Tried and His Jailer Escapes.

With only a dim idea of what I went through the rest of that night, I can recall moving under escort to an old farm building, which appeared to serve the purpose of a guard-house, and, after a short examination, being committed to a back room with but one window, and that barred. For the few remaining hours before I was called out to the examining officer, I heard the steady tread of a sentinel outside my door. Sleep was gone from me, and like as not the rest I had had in the woods saved me from complete exhaustion.

Up and down the room I went hour by hour, trying to cool myself down and to form some plan for getting away and giving information to the high authority who alone could be told such news. But nothing came of it. Indeed, I was far too crazed with the experience I had to gather my poor wits, except in so far as I decided finally to explain frankly who I was to the commanding officer of the troops stationed here at Verplancks. I knew Colonel Livingstone to be a fine soldier and a gentleman. My two letters had been taken from me as soon as I was brought in, but I had no fears for anything except my ability to come up with the Commander-in-Chief and get speech with him.

It was in the midst of this continual tramping up and down the room that I was interrupted by the entrance of a sergeant, who bade me follow him. We passed along a narrow hall, and stood at a half opened door, waiting to be called, as I supposed. Within the room could be heard the voice of an officer making examinations, but as I leaned wearily against the doorpost I gradually became aware of two or three men talking in low voices on the other side of the door.

"Perchance 'twas indeed the man, Rob, though, upon my soul, I hope not. For he did me as great a service as man can do." I started involuntarily. It was certainly the big voice of my friend John Acton of the morning before; and, while I listened, the turning of my thoughts to him led them, for the first time since that strange meeting in the woods, back to the old house at Gowan's Ferry and to her who had taken such a hold upon me; so that at first the words seemed to carry little meaning to my mind.

"Heaven bring it that 'tis indeed your man, John. For I have followed the fellow up and down this country now for two weeks, till the pursuit of him and the desire to come up with him have grown to a strange fascination." This other voice was clear, cool, and penetrating, and came of a different character from such as one saw day by day among officers and men in the rank and file of the Continental army. 'Twas no English accented voice, but it showed a great degree of cultivation.

"What hearing and clothes had he? Though the clothes might be changed," he added. "But I have seen that fiend again and again, always riding, always with a great cape, always at night."

"True, lad," said the other; "he did, indeed, wear a great cape, and he rode down from the heavens at full speed to my rescue."

"And then disappeared?"

"Aye, like the smoke from a gun—pouf! and he was gone."

"And some ten miles this side of Gowan's Ferry," the first voice said musingly; "'twas thereabouts I've come upon him."

"What set ye on the man, Rob?" asked the voice of Acton.

Then I began now, in good truth, to catch every word, for I could place one man at least.

"'Tis under the rose, John, but the fellow is trying to double spy, or so the Commander-in-Chief fears. But 'tis thought, too, he belongs to Clinton. The colonel took me into his confidence, and I am to try to run him to earth. I would not tell this even to you, but that I have the colonel's consent to take your help. He goes by the name of Captain Hazeltine, and as sure as there is a God in heaven, I will come up with the man yet. It grows now to be a personal thing 'twixt him and me."

"Then the Lord help him!" interrupted the other. And at that I was pulled by the sleeve and marched into the room.

As we passed through the door, I caught a sudden exclamation, and, turning, recognized the man I had helped on the highway, dressed now in a lieutenant's uniform, and knew he recognized me. Well, we should see what might be the outcome of it all; and if I were to have spoken my mind then, I cared not a tinker's dam.

"Number 12!" called out a deep and, to me just then, irritating voice. "Report for examination!"

I only saw in the morning sunshine that the room was filled with a number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and was about to move to the place assigned to me, when he who called himself Acton stepped up and frankly shook my hand.

"Ah, my friend, here you are! Rob," said he, with calm disregard of the examining officer near by, "Rob, here is the man who kept me from the worms."

"That man!" muttered the other. He had a straight figure, a fine, strong face, pale, a little sombre in expression, but to the full extent what the voice had intimated. "Nay, friend," he added dejectedly; "'tis no more like the other than you or I."

"Gentlemen," said the officer sharply, "order, an' it please you. We must proceed with the examination. Your name, sir?" turning to me.

"Morton Balfort," said I

"No middle name?"

"No."

"I respect that man's parents," said Acton in a stage whisper. "One of us is spared a middle name."

"'Tis necessary to have order here, gentlemen," cried the officer sharply.

"Quite right, too," nodded Acton, with mock seriousness.

"Your home, sir?"

"Massachusetts Colony," said I.

"What town?"

"Boston."

"The Cradle of Liberty—next to Virginia," murmured Acton in his ponderous whisper, which drew a smile from every one present.

"Lieutenant, I shall clear this room if order cannot be maintained!"

Then the nervous strain I was laboring under became too much for me.

"Sir," said I, turning to Acton, "I beg that you will let the examination proceed. You asked me to call on you, and I do so now."

"Your age?" cried the examining officer loudly.

"Twenty-two."

"Occupation?"

"Lieutenant in the division of General Israel Putnam."

"You are a soldier of the Colonies?"

"Aye, a soldier of the Colonies," I said, raising my voice; for 't was beyond me to keep calm longer under this questioning, and, as I have already said, I was come to that frame of mind where I cared not a whit what might come of it all.

Then fell a bombshell into that company.

"I do not believe it!" half muttered the officer.

That cooled me at once, and I replied: "That is the remark of a coward, sir."

"You call me—he calls me coward, coward!" roared the examiner, jumping and thumping his desk, while a dead silence fell over the whole company.

"'Tis further the remark of a bad officer and a weak man."

"God help me, what dost say?" cried the man again.

"I say that I ask to be taken to the commander of this fort. 'Tis said I must be examined. I say 'Very well, proceed; examine!' and you begin by giving me the lie, when, as man to man, I have no retaliation. You are, therefore, a weak man and a coward. You say this instead of putting to paper my examination, for your superior and better to read and judge. 'Tis the method of a bad officer. You see, 'tis simple enough."

"That is a brave man," came over the room in the deep tones I had heard conversing but now with Lieutenant Acton. "He speaks the truth."

"Why, you impudent scoundrel!" cried the infuriated officer. "Do you know whom you address?" He was too astonished to do more than stare at me in amazement. But I was bent on giving vent to the hours of pent-up misery I had just passed through, and it did my soul good to say so.

"In my Colony, when there comes a prisoner and shows by his manner that he has aught of importance to say, he is taken to the commanding officer. Evidently the military discipline of Verplancks is of a different sort."

"Sergeant!" roared the man. "Sergeant! Here, take this—this—" He fell over himself in his endeavor to speak. "Take this man away, and put him under guard!"

At that, two men stepped forward, and the unknown friend of Acton said in a cold voice that seemed to command immediate attention:

"Captain, with your permission, I would speak a word concerning this man."

"And what business is it of yours?" demanded his superior. "You will retire, sir, at once!"

The slightest trace of a frown spread over the serious face, and the man turned even a little whiter, while his voice, calm as before, seemed to cut the air in the room with its decisive tone.

"This is the case of the examination of a prisoner taken at the picket line. He has the right of witness and counsel. I act as both with my friend, Lieutenant Acton."

I turned to him in wonder; but he fixed his cold eyes on the examining officer and kept them there. Every one instinctively drew up by the desk, with that silent, mysterious movement that makes no sound but means so much at times—the movement that precedes some coming event.

"Lieutenant Curtis, you will understand that you do not conduct this examination!" said the officer, trying to control himself, but with his voice rising as he proceeded. "I do, however; and, by your leave, sir, I'll continue to do so! Do you retire at once, or I will place you under arrest."

"Oaths have no place in an examination, sir. 'Tis, therefore, in bad taste, and in contradiction to martial law—"

"Sergeant," cried the examining officer, with blazing eyes and flushed cheeks, "I appear for this prisoner," interrupted the imperturbable man, now the only one in the room who appeared perfectly composed and calm.

"Appear for the devil in hell, if you like, but you appear for no one here!"

"And I tell you that no law in this army permits you under such conditions to tell a prisoner he is a liar."

"Sergeant, arrest Lieutenant Curtis!" yelled the stupefied officer.

"Gentlemen," said Curtis, turning to the silent but interested spectators, "is this a court, or is it perchance a collection of the benighted insane?" and a cold smile drew back the corners of his mouth. Who or what was this remarkable person? He was the picture of a calm, dignified gentleman; and yet he defied military discipline, no matter how basely applied, without the slightest apparent concern, and all on account of a man whom he saw now for the first time.

"Sergeant, arrest that man!" sounded through the room again. Every one waited, and at last the sergeant approached Lieutenant Curtis and saluted him apologetically.

There was the space of an instant, when the air was charged with portentous possibilities, and then an orderly entered and handed a note to the dazed examiner, which he, after reading with a reddening face, threw down on his desk then, turning to the sergeant, he cried out:

"Take the prisoner to headquarters! And mark you, Mr. Merton Balfort, if you should turn out to be an officer of any—any, mind ye—any army of the earth, I'll have ye out, sir, by—by—will!" And down came his fist, spilling the sand from the box by his inkstand and sounding through the room.

Something had happened, surely, for I was therewith led away out through the camp, musing on the extraordinary character of this military examination, but more especially on the remarkable man who had defied it. Here and there, as I walked along, stood farmhouses and barns and any sort of building turned into officers' quarters, or stabling room for horses, and rows of huts and tents for the infantry and cavalry of Colonel Livingstone's command.

It was, to my mind, as cleanly a camp, as good to look upon, as I had seen; but in reality there was little to grow gay over about it. Men moved here and there in ragged clothes, that bore but pitiable resemblance to uniforms, and wherever I got a glimpse into a hut or a tent, only the bare necessaries of life were in view. As I walked along between two soldiers, there came to me the two men, Acton and his friend, whether according to the code of discipline or not, I cannot tell, walked by my side.

The jovial Acton thanked me, in his own way, for the little service chance had enabled me to do him, and presented me to his friend, Robert Curtis. From the time I had heard the man's voice he drew me to him, and now that I saw his serious face, marked by the lines of some sorrow or care, I took more and more to him.

These two men spoke to me, each in his own way, as we walked across the camp. And each in his own way gave me the encouragement that two manly beings can impart in unaffected ways. There was little said, but I knew that here were two men such as I had not yet met in my short life.

So we came to the country mansion that Livingstone used as his headquarters, and I was ushered into the library, or office, where I stood before the commander of the Verplancks detachment of Washington's thin line that ran from Philadelphia, by way of Morristown and West Point, into New England. It was a detachment ever ready for a movement of Clinton's, ever watching; but, to a close observer, almost hopelessly spread out and by three quarters less than what it should have been in numbers.

"You have been insulting my officer, sir, I see," said he, after questioning me as to my station in life.

"You are misinformed, sir," I answered.

"How so? I am reading here."

"Any of the witnesses will tell you the facts:" and I repeated them.

He sat a moment, looking out of the window in some thought, and then continued:

"You fired on a picket. That is severely punishable in martial law."

"I realize that fully, sir," I said. "But I was hurrying in the darkness, and saw the muzzle of a gun suddenly thrust before me. 'Twas instinctive to defend myself."

"These letters, what are they?"

"As you see, sir. One to me from General Putnam. The other to General Washington, which you can read as well as I."

"It is in cipher. Read it to me."

"I do not know the code."

"Then I can send it on to him."

"In that case 'twill mean little, as I am instructed to add certain details to it."

"You can tell them to me."

"With your pardon, Colonel Livingstone, I can tell them to no one but the commander-in-chief. And, sir, these reports are of such importance that I urge you to send me on to him, under guard, if you choose, as soon as possible. 'Twill work little harm," I added, smiling, "even should I prove to be a spy."

Again he sat for some moments pondering. Then, rising, he rang a bell, and, bidding an orderly call a Captain Burton, he gave that officer orders to have me taken to General Arnold.

"General Arnold!" cried I involuntarily.

"And why not, sir?" demanded he sharply, turning suddenly upon me and fixing his clear eyes on my face.

"Why not, indeed, except that it will cause unnecessary delay."

"That is for me to decide," he answered haughtily and turned away without more ado.

"Ah, friend Balfort, I am glad to see you again," cried Acton, as I left the house with the sergeant some moments later. But I could say little to the two who stood waiting for me, and within a short time I was riding north between two other horsemen—a sergeant and a trooper—having silently shaken those two new friends by the hand and nodded my farewell to them.

Arnold's headquarters, I knew to be in the house once the property of a Tory named Robinson, situated just across the Hudson from West Point. Fishkill lay beyond, I knew not how far. At this point I got my head to thinking how I might rid myself of this escort and ride, or walk, past the traitor's house to the commander-in-chief.

It was now come to 4 in the afternoon of the 22nd. The attack was for the 28th. Here lay six days. It must be done. Aye, and done quickly! And then my thoughts turned to the two escorting me. Neither had any politeness sitting upon his brow. The sergeant, upon my right, carried the two papers. Even now I could see them, with Livingstone's dispatches, bulging from his pocket. The men had pistols in saddle-holsters, and I had gone.

Then of a sudden came to me an idea, and I have to this day never discovered how it turned out so well; for, to tell honest fact, twas as wild a scheme as ever entered my poor head.

It was just after this that my two companions began to discover that their prisoner was, of a surety, no horseman. He often grasped the saddle roughly; when the beast trotted a bit, the bumping of the captive was disgraceful; in point of fact, it appeared that this prisoner could not have ridden a horse six times in his life.

It tickled the soul of the cavalry sergeant beyond measure. The tedious ride contained possibilities of amusement.

"Ye ain't got none too much of the horseman in yer bones, have ye?" laughed he presently. "There ye go again—ho! ho!" as the prisoner's horse shied and bumped his own good steed. "Ye must hold firmer by the knees. So! Sit so! straight!" and he leaned over and put his hand on the other's shoulder.

I will not deny that a certain gleam appeared in the prisoner's eye.

"I see! 'Tis simple, too," said the latter. But the beast sidled up to the third horseman of the party and pushed him to the side of the road.

"Have a care, here, my sportsman!" cried he, laughing good-humoredly.

Now, by chance, the road became hilly, and curved through the trees and open fields; when, without warning, the foolish prisoner let go of the reins and grabbed his saddle with both hands, and the disgusted animal under him went where it pleased, amidst the laughter of the sergeant, who broke into a brisk trot, thus adding to the amusement of himself and his friends. He drew a few yards ahead of the other two. Another turn of the road was in sight, when the prisoner's horse gave a prodigious leap towards the trooper near by, and there was a grab at his saddle pistols. A report rang out before either he or his sergeant could stop laughing. The trooper's horse turned to one side and rolled over in the mud with its rider.

As the sergeant turned in his saddle, I had him covered with the other pistol. He saw the muzzle of the gun not four feet behind him.

"Ride on, man! Put in the spur! Lively—lively! Or you'll ride to kingdom come!"

'Twould be untrue to say that the humorous sergeant was not in an embarrassing position. If he turned, he caught the glint of the gun. If he rode on, he must have felt it pointed at the small of his back. He had not only humor; he had wisdom. He obeyed in silence and rode on.

After the pace had been maintained three or four minutes, I bade him pull up and came along by my side.

"Hold your hands above your head! Now dismount—aha! Keep thy hands up, man! Jump down!"

This he did, his eye never leaving the opening of the barrel.

"Give me those letters and your pistol and sword."

"How can I, then, without moving my hands?"

"Move one."

This was done.

"Now, sergeant, take off your clothes."

For an instant the poor fellow showed fight, but 'twas useless, and, with a choking groan, he took off his uniform, and we changed clothes then and there by the country roadside.

A few moments later Sergeant Balfort, your humble servant, who shows his cheap conceit in telling this tale of his own great prowess, was riding hard northward towards Arnold's house—which was on the way to Fishkill, be it understood—and a countryman in a suit of clothes I was sorry to lose was standing in the road scratching his head, while a good horse was running well down the road towards Verplancks.

CHAPTER VII.

George Washington.

It was an hour later that the horse which had brought me from Verplancks, carried me by the Robinson house, filled now with so much more villainy than could ever have been there through a Tory's principles. Robinson, at least, had stuck by his opinions and acknowledged them, bad as they were. But here was one who was professing patriotism and living a lie, and who, if I did not hasten, would endanger the existence of the whole country.

It was a further spur to speed, and I rode on the faster, urging the animal again to his best. By seven o'clock at night, with never a stop for rest or food, we came up with the village of Fishkill. There was no difficulty in finding headquarters; but there another disappointment awaited me. General Washington had left only a few days before for Hartford. This was told me only after I had satisfied an aide in charge of headquarters that I had pressing business with the general.

"How far may it be to Hartford?" I asked.

"Good Lord, man, it's a hundred miles!"

"It matters not. I must get there as soon as possible," I said. "Could you let me have a good horse?"

He looked at me for an instant. Then I opened the letter from Putnam and bade him read. It was quite enough. I had the horse in a few moments and was away again. The general had gone by the lower road, which I learned branched off the Hudson River road just to the south of the village, and the clock on the meeting house in Fishkill struck nine as I finally made the turn eastward.

The beast I had was indeed a good one and he carried me steadily and well. It was futile to hurry him beyond his endurance, for the good animal must keep me moving for two days. I was cooling down gradually and gaining my ordinary powers of reasoning things out, and there were hours in which to reflect. At half past two we pulled up at the Tavern Arms inn for a few moments' rest, for the good horse had not dropped into a trot in three hours and a half.

It would seem as if the devil had his hand in this business; for I could wake no one. But by dint of much thumping and kicking on the door of the inn, and a vigorous howling out for some one, I got at last a nightcap out of the window, and no very civil reply to my demands. Still, in fifteen minutes more the door opened, and I asked for any food they had while I put my questions.

"How far to Hartford?" cried the tavern keeper. "Bless my soul, I don't know. Jemile, how far would it be now to Hartford? What was that we heard of Hartford last week?"

"Why, them big officers talked of it," answered a woman in a short wrapper, her nightskirt showing beneath it.

"Who?" cried I. The dim old room, lit now by a single candle, prevented my seeing clearly, and I approached the woman so suddenly, so intent on what I had caught, that she fled up the steep stairway, and could not be pursuaded to come down again.

After much pleading, however, I learned that several officers—one of enormous stature and great eyes, with a wide mouth and white periwig—had stopped there last Friday, six days before, on their way to Hartford, evidently, from what they had said.

"Good people," cried I standing at the foot of the stairs and addressing the woman above and the man at the table, "good people, that was General Washington and his staff, and I must catch them within two days!"

"No! Ye don't say so!" came from the head of the stairs. "What said I to ye, Henry? Did I not tell ye, man, 't was a great company, and you with your dirty apron on at the time! Lord love ye, Henry, ye will never move up in life with ye."

"My dear, good woman," cried I again, "said they aught else? Think! Canst remember anything of their return?"

"Not much," granted the old lady. "To think that Henry should have talked to the great man in his apron and his old breeks!"

"What said they, madam? Tell me, and Henry shall have a new apron; aye, and another pair of breeks!"

"O' good corduroy?"

"Yes, yes! And two pairs."

"Why, little enough said they; but it seems to me that I did hear the big man speak as how they'd come home by the upper road."

"Here—here, man! Here's that will buy thee breeks with four legs, and now, in God's name, which way lies the upper road?"

The horse was half done up, but 'twas little more than another quarter of an hour when I had, by their direction, got him into a small country lane—rutted as only such lanes in this country of ours can be—that ran northward, and should bring me to the upper road.

And a heartless ride it was to join that highway. I love a horse, more especially a good one, and always have. And the pace I put that good animal to had its effect on me. I talked to him. I let him drink at every stream we forded. But he must, and did, at the long reaching gallop. And then, with a surprising suddenness, we came out on the unmistakable highway. Off to the eastward struck the clang of a church bell—one—two—three—four. I turned that way, and stopped under a creaking sign in the midst of a village. Good news this time! No doubt of them: they had passed here the night before. Hour after hour we pushed on, till at last we reached the great road running up and down the Hudson. It was then after five o'clock and daylight had begun to warm the morning air. Still there lay ten miles to Fishkill.

It was done in less

in turn looked at me, and then, as I pushed him aside without a word, I caught an exclamation, but met no further resistance from him.

So on into a great, long, low dining room. One look told me my chief was found; the huge, sombre man, the great face with its sad eyes, the wide, straight mouth—there he stood by the window. At the moment of my entrance he turned and said to a military companion in a calm, self-possessed voice that was still full of grief and sorrow:

"General, whom can we trust now?"

Then the three occupants of the room turned and saw me.

"What do you here, sir?" asked the stern voice of him just called "General."

"I must speak with the commander-in-chief at once, sir," I answered.

"You cannot now. Retire at once!"

"One moment, Knox," said a deep voice. Then turning to me, Washington added: "Here he is, my man. What is it?"

"Your excellency," said I, looking at the others, "I have something of the greatest importance to say to you."

"Well, say it quickly. These gentlemen may hear anything I can."

At this moment all heard again that woman's shriek. The general's face was immediately overcast with a look of pain.

"You said that some one was with Mrs. Arnold, Knox, did you not?" he asked.

"Yes, general. The maids are with her and a man has gone across for a physician."

"Now, young man, speak up," said Washington again.

"I overheard night before last, a conversation your Excellency, between—a British officer—Major Andre—"

"Who is captured and in custody," interrupted Washington.

"And—and—" I hesitated.

"Well?"

"And Major General Benedict Arnold—"

"Who has this morning escaped to the British lines."

"Escaped?"

"Escaped."

"It is fate!"

"Sergeant," said the general solemnly, "'tis the will of God." This was spoken in a voice filled with infinite grief, sorrow and disappointment. "But the young soldier is ill," he added hastily, for it was like the last blow of a week's hardship, and I grasped the breakfast table to steady myself. "Tell me what you heard."

"I overheard a conversation between these two officers," I managed to say, "below Haverstraw night before last. I crossed the river and tried to reach you at Fishkill. I was captured at Teller's Point, and treated as a spy, because letters were found on me. I escaped from the guard, took a horse, and have been riding since yesterday afternoon to catch you. You were not at Fishkill—I took the lower road for Hartford, and missed you; I found my mistake, went across the upper road, missed you again, and—rode back! I have covered a hundred miles since five yesterday, and now—now I am too late! It is fate! It could not have been otherwise!"

Several exclamations had burst from the third occupant of the room as I spoke, and he muttered to himself at the end:

"Mordieu, but that was a brave ride!"

"I must have been, indeed, Lafayette," said Washington.

"You are hungry and worn out, sergeant. Sit down and eat."

"I have not eaten in twenty-six hours," I answered, "but I cannot wait. I must, I will find that man and bring him back."

A sudden gleam shot into the general's eye. "Patience, young man, patience!" he said in a voice that would make a man ashamed of his own weakness. "We will find him. And he will be punished, never fear, whether we find him or not, and you shall have your chance! But who are you?" And he looked at me with a glance that seemed to take in all my thoughts.

"I am called Merton Baffort."

"You are an American soldier, too?"

"Yes, your excellency. I am a lieutenant, serving under General Putnam."

"You have come from him recently?" asked Washington suddenly.

"Yes, your excellency, I am here to deliver these two letters to you from him;" and I handed him the two notes.

"You may sit down, lieutenant," said the general, as he took the letters and moved towards the window. But, whatever the desire might be, I would not sit in the presence of this man.

As he read the note from General Putnam to myself, the chief glanced once or twice at me with a thoughtful look, and then went on reading. Opening the other note, and discovering it to be in cipher, he took a small book from his pocket and, with General Knox's assistance, made out its meaning. As they slowly discovered its import, the two generals conversed.

"Strange," said the commander; "and Rochambeau knew nothing of this before yesterday."

"The letter is dated only a few days ago, and it speaks of the affair as taking place off Boston."

"True, he cannot have been informed. Lieutenant," asked Washington, "do you know what this note speaks of?"

"Not absolutely, your excellency. Only in a general way."

"What is it?"

"That General Putnam has advices from Boston, saying that British war ships are appearing singly off the coast here and there."

"That is correct."

"That they seem to be combining into a fleet."

"Also correct, but a mark signifies here you will add something."

"The general wished me to say, your excellency, that he felt sure that there was a plan to retake Newport, or to make some attack on Boston."

"The note also says he advises having the fleet watched."

"He thinks that an outpost should be established beyond Cape Cod, both at the north and towards the south."

"That sounds reasonable and could be done," said General Knox thoughtfully.

"Evidently," said the commander-in-chief to Lafayette, "it is a fleet sent out by George the Third to cope with Rochambeau."

"I do not understand M. Rochambeau not having heard," answered the latter.

"He could not know, your excellency," I interrupted, "since the news was brought in by one of the Boston fishermen, who had been chartered to watch out beyond Cape Cod."

"Could such a watch be kept up along the coast?" asked Washington.

"There is no doubt of it, your excellency," said I.

"Lieutenant," said Washington, after a moment's thought, "you will return to Colonel Livingstone, and hold yourself in readiness to set out."

I saluted, but hesitated, with a longing to get in a word.

"You wish to say something?"

"I am an escaped prisoner of the colonel's, and he holds me as a spy. I was being sent on as such to General Arnold when I escaped."

"Arnold?" cried Lafayette with enthusiasm. "Ah, that is sublime! Sent to Arnold! He escapes—he rides a hundred miles, and neither eats nor drinks! Ah, that is glorious, young man!" And the Frenchman, whom I now knew for General Lafayette, patted me gently on the shoulder. "Glorious! glorious! We should have such men in France to-day!"

"Nay, general," said Washington sadly, "we need them too much here." Then he wrote a few words on a bit of paper and handed it to me.

"That will save you from any rough handling."

I stood for a moment looking into the commander's careworn but kindly face.

"What! There is still something on your mind?"

"Yes, your excellency."

"Speak out, man! You have spoken to such good purpose that I can well afford to hear more."

"General Washington," I cried, "I demand permission to recapture that traitor to the American cause."

There was a moment of silence. The three generals looked at one another, and that same fierce gleam came into the commander's eyes for another instant.

"Lieutenant Balfort," said Washington slowly and solemnly, with that same sagacious but kindly look, "take what food and rest you need. Then return to Colonel Livingstone's command, and hold yourself in readiness night and day to set out on whatever mission the success of our cause or my will may command."

I saluted and turned away; for I had learned enough of this man by hearsay to know that he neither liked nor brooked discussion.

"And now, gentlemen," he added in that even tone that never seemed to leave him, "now, gentlemen, since Mrs. Arnold is ill, and the general is not here to entertain us, let us sit down and breakfast without ceremony."

I went into the open air, and, as if to add the last straw to my strained nerve, came upon the good horse that had so steadily, so bravely, carried me mile after mile. His cold body, bridled and saddled, lying there on the grass, completely unnerved me; and I sat me down on the porch before all those standing there, and put my head in my arms. A man can stand but so much, after all.

(To Be Continued.)

The Woman

Who is discouraged by a condition of ill-health which fails to yield to the treatment of local physicians will be glad to know she can consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. In a little more than thirty years, Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper:

From The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

'Tween You and I, by Max O'Rell, is a collection of sprightly essays by the famous French writer. Its nearly 200 pages discuss men, women, live, and related topics.

Judith's Garden, by Mary E. Stone Bassett, is a very pleasant volume, which is not only a story of a flower-garden, but of some pleasant people as well.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Flight of Rosy Dawn, by Pauline Bradford Mackie, is a pretty story for young people of a Chinese boy in California.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Virginian, by Owen Wister, is a novel of life in Wyoming from 1874 to 1890. It is a story of a cowboy, and his love affair. It is illustrated.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The King in Yellow, a book of stories, by Robert W. Chambers, appears in a new edition, showing the great popularity of these unique tales.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

Mrs. O'Flynn—I'm sorry to see your old man coming home in such a condition every day.

Mrs. O'Toole—Well, it makes no difference now. Ye see he's workin' in a brewry, and gits his booze fer nothin'.

"DON'T CROWD," SAID THE PARROT

Daniel Swearingen owned a handsome green parrot that was said to be the largest of the many parrots in town. It was docile and kind and many privileges were accorded it. Finally it grew despondent and took up its habitat in the hills north of Wellsville. A number of men discovered Jack in a tall tree near town a few days ago. The parrot was obtained by Mr. Swearingen of a ticket seller at a circus and is a good talker. The men found it surrounded by a bevy of robins, swallows and crows. Jack was making his antagonists a great speech and was saying: "Now don't crowd up, gentlemen. One at a time and you'll all be accommodated. There are tickets for all of you."

When a crow gave him a savage peck the parrot said: "Get away, you black devil; let the other people come up and be served."

Just then the parrot caught the crow by the neck and gave him a wrench that sent him to the ground. A futile endeavor was made to capture the bird.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Cross-Examination.

"Johnny, you have been swimming?"

"No'm!"

"How did you lose your hat?"

"The wind blew it away."

"How did your head get wet?"

"Rained on it."

"How did sand get in your hair?"

"It rained sand."

"Indeed! And I suppose a cyclone came along and turned your shirt wrong-side out? Come with me!"—Chicago News.

Cause and Effect.

Dr. Piller—Your husband's stomach is in a very bad condition.

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, my! Do you think my cooking is responsible for it?

Dr. Piller—Well, it's a severe case of gastritis, and—

Mrs. Newlywed—Gastritis? Gracious! It's that gas range he made me use this summer!—Philadelphia Press.

POPES LIVE LONG.

Leo Especially Disappoints Those Preparing for His Death.

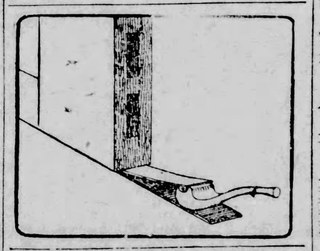
To-day for the third time in history an occupant of the papacy crosses the threshold of the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, says the London Chronicle. Should Leo XIII be spared to complete it, he will have surpassed all his predecessors, save Pius IX, for the sixth pope, who was elected on February 5, 1775, expired on August 29, 1799, so that in him were verified those words of the papal coronation service, "Non videbis annos Petri." The history of this saying, "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter," is curious. As age after age sped by and no bishop of Rome had left on record a reign of twenty-five years a legend gained currency that no pope should ever equal St. Peter in his tenure. This belief became incorporated into the official pontificate of the Roman church. When Pius IX falsified it once and for all by a reign of thirty-one years, seven months and twenty-two days, certain apologists —principally among the French—felt so keenly the inconvenience of the new fact that they hit upon the plan of adding to the twenty-five years of Peter's Roman pontificate an extra two months and eight days, which some sixth century catalogues allow, and then proceeded to tack thereto another seven years—with variations of months and days—during which, it was alleged, St. Peter sat at Antioch!

The pope's confidence in his longevity is illustrated by a couple of stories. Some eighteen months ago a young journalist who had come to Rome secured the privilege of being presented to the pope. Leo XIII inquired, "Are you a Catholic?" "Your holiness, I am not," replied the journalist. "Then," queried the pope, "what may it be that attracts you to the eternal city?" The journalist blurted out "I am here to prepare for the conclave." The pope's features fell, but after a moment's musing, a smile came over his face as he remarked: "Then you may take a long holiday, for there's going to be no conclave for a good time to come."

A French bishop was in Rome some eight years back, on his visit ad limina. On taking leave of the pope he said, sadly: "Holy father! I fear greatly that this is my last farewell for at your great age, I can hardly hope to see you more." "And when do you hope to come to us again?" asked the pope. "Alas, holy father!" replied the prelate, "it may not be till seven whole years are passed." "If so God spare your life, my brother," rejoined Leo gravely, "come back in seven years' time; you will find me here!" Only a few weeks ago the bishop came again.

DOOR CHECK AND LOCKING DEVICE

The slamming of a door in the wind may cause damage by its striking against some object in the room or by breaking the glass in the door, and a fastening device of the kind shown in the picture would be a convenient



safety appliance in many instances. If an ordinary wedge is used it must be driven into position, and it is difficult to remove when it is desired to close the door, and yet a wedge-shaped fastener is necessary if it is to be used in different positions or with a number of doors, owing to the variation of the space between the door and the floor. This fastener consists of a flat V spring, formed of two leaves riveted together. The upper face of the under leaf is notched or corrugated, and from the upper leaf depend two perforated ears. Between the ear is pivotally hinged a lever, having its outer face curved eccentrically to the pivot pin and corrugated or notched similarly to the leaf, but with the perpendicular faces cut in the opposite direction to engage the faces of the leaf. When the point of the wedge is inserted beneath a door and the lever rocked back until the upper leaf presses firmly against the bottom of the door the corrugated service will lock the lever and thus securely fasten the door in place. An upward pull on the lever will lift the corrugated surfaces apart and thus permit the lever to be rocked forward until the wedge has contracted sufficiently to release the door.

Mind and the Material.

"This," observes my companion at the quick-lunch counter, "is the latest conceit of the purveyors to hungry man."

Here he shows me two thin slices of bread.

"And what is it?" I inquired, arranging my deviled crab and lemon pie artistically before me.

"This is the faith-cure roast beef sandwich. You know you have the bread, but you have to turn on the faith when you wish to find the beef."—Judge.

Paterson Rioter Arrested.

New York, June 27.—Rudolph Grossman, was arrested in this city to-day by detectives of New York and Paterson, who had been following him and who held a warrant charging him with riot. He was taken to the Tombs police court and remanded to the Tombs without bail for examination Sunday morning. The prisoner said he was the editor of the Austro-Hungarian Gazette.

Breaking an Old Superstition.

"Those coronation ceremonies are to last twelve days."

"Say, I'll bet they'll think the thirteenth day is lucky if they ever get to it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Fall in Line.

Ping—"Where you in Rome while abroad?"

Pong—"Sure thing."

Ping—"Did you do as the Romans do while there?"

Pong—"Not on your life. I took my bath every morning regular."—Chicago News.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 832 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt, with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

ABOUT GLASS BATHTUBS

Soon to Replace Those of Enamel and Metal.

Bathtubs of glass may be expected to replace enamel and metal ones soon, says the Philadelphia Telegram. They are being made in Germany now and are said to have many advantages over metal and enamel, the principal one being that they are much cheaper. Besides bathtubs, tanks and vats such as are used by brewers, distillers and sugar refiners are being made of glass, and the manufacturer is confident that he can replace those for which clay, wood, cement and metal are now commonly used, with superior articles constructed at a lower cost. Glass bathtubs are not fragile. Those being made now are five and six feet long, about two feet wide, and about two and one-half inches thick. They are made in a solid piece, and one can be made complete in about five minutes.

This is owing to a new process of blowing glassware by means of compressed air. The process was invented in Pittsburg about twenty years ago, but was limited to making bottles and similar small-sized articles. Paul Stevert of Dresden has improved it, and under his process there need be no limit, within reason, to the size of the article made. The method is simplicity itself. The molten glass is taken from the furnace and placed in a mold, which can readily be swung to any desired position. Compressed air is thus admitted through a flexible tube which connects with the bottom of the mold. The air pressure is regulated by valves. As soon as the article is finished it is switched into an annealing chamber, where it is again heated and then allowed to cool. This toughens it, and after the process it is ready for use.

Plates of large size are being made of glass by an adaptation of the same process. In this case an ornamental design is first made on a sheet of peculiar composition, which remains moist for some time. Colored glass is spread over this to work out the design. Then the sheet is placed on the glass plate and the whole is heated in the oven. The heat consumes the sheet on which the design was made, leaving only the layer of colored glass, welded into the plate. Some remarkable and very picturesque effects are made in this way.

FAMOUS TOASTS.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup
And I'll not look for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine;
But might I of Jove's nectar sup,
I would not change from thine.
—From "Celia."—Ben Johnson.

Were't the last drop in the well,
As I gasped upon the brink,
Ere my fainting spirit fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink.
—Lord Byron to Thomas Moore.

I drink as the Fates ordain it.
Come, fill it and have done with rhymes;
Fill up the lonely glass, and drain it
In memory of dear old times.
—William Makepeace Thackeray.

Ladies' Toast: The soldiers of America.
Their arms our defense, our arms their reward;
Fall in, men, fall in.

Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,
Sermons and soda water the day after.
—"Don Juan."—Lord Byron.

Then fill the bowl—away with gloom!
Our joys shall always last;
For hope will brighten days to come,
And memory gild the past!
—Thomas Moore.

And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!
Let the toast pass;
Drink to the lass;
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
—"School for Scandal."—Sheridan.

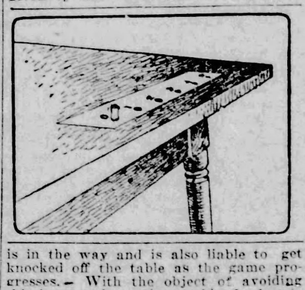
Here's to bride and mother-in-law,
Here's to groom and father-in-law,
Here's to sister and brother-in-law,
Here's to friends and friends-in-law—
May none of them need an attorney-at-law.

May the British Lion have his talons eradicated by the noble bill of the American Eagle, and be taught to play upon the Irish Harp, and the Scotch Fiddle that music which is breathed by every empty shell that lies upon the shores of green Columbia!—"Martin Chuzzlewit."

Let her be clumsy, or let her be slim,
Young or ancient, I care not a feather;
So fill up a bumper, nay, fill to the brim.
Let us toast all the ladies together!
—Compiled by What to Eat.

ELECTRIC GAME COUNTER

It is well known that in progression games, such as euchre, a signal is sounded from the first table announcing the start, and when the winning point has been made a signal is given announcing the close of the game. Heretofore these signals have usually been given by an ordinary hand bell, which



is in the way and is also liable to get knocked off the table as the game progresses. With the object of avoiding this inconvenience the combined electric annunciator and counting device here pictured has been designed. An ordinary electric bell outfit may be utilized as the annunciator, the circuit being closed by a push button to start the games. The counting device consists of a perforated plate let into the surface of the table, with a metallic plub to indicate the progress of the game. Beneath the hole indicating the highest or winning score two metallic plates are mounted in such a manner that the insertion of the counting plug will complete the electric circuit, thus ringing the bell and announcing the close of the game. The battery and bell may be placed in a compartment beneath the table top, or the wires may be connected with a source of electricity located elsewhere in the room, a switch being provided to cut out the current and render the annunciator inoperative.

The Drug Store at Fault.

An individual who, from his clothes and the dinner pail, which he carried, appeared to be a laboring man, recently walked into a drug store on Eleventh avenue and requested to be given a marriage license.

"You'll have to go to the City Hall to get that," said the druggist.

"I don't see why. Isn't my money good here? I'm in a hurry, too."

"We don't handle that kind of license," answered the drug man.

"Well, I was told I could get one here sure, and that —— justice won't marry me without a license angrily snapped the fellow, as he walked out.

The druggist said that people often come in with requests which would make a stone man smile, "and if you do laugh they get mad," he concluded.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Progression.

From Easton, Md., a town of no little enterprise, comes this bit of news, which shows that the community still keeps well to the front in progress: "Your correspondent was to-day shown a small Plymouth Rock chicken which possesses two perfectly formed bills, which are joined together. It is only a few days old and has no difficulty whatever in eating—in fact it has the advantage over its companions in the respect that by being able to pick up twice as much food at a time. It is the property of Mrs. George Thomas Lane, of Easton. We have heard of chickens possessing four legs, and also chickens with wooden pedal extremities, but the chicken with two bills is the latest freak of nature and is quite an attraction to the people of the town, who throng to Mrs. Lane's to see it."—Philadelphia Record.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

To Dry String Beans.

Editor Farmstead:—The right way to dry string beans is to pick them from the vines, string them carefully, break them into three or four pieces, then take newspapers and spread on the floor of a nice, shady room with plenty of air; spread the beans thinly on the papers; stir them around once a day, and in three or four days the beans should be ready to sack for winter use.

When preparing them to eat, wash them, put them into a jar, pour cold water over them, and let them soak over night; put to cook next morning in the same water with a nice piece of meat for seasoning; boil until tender and they are fine.—M. E. D., Hardy, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell T. M., of Volant, Pa., that our neighbors are successful in drying string beans. Their method is this: They select good fresh beans, suitable for cooking, take the tip ends and strings off if they need it, then, with needle and strong thread, string them bead fashion and dry in the shade. When well dried put in paper sacks and hang in a dry, cool place.

Before cooking soak in cold water until they regain some of their original plumpness, then cook thoroughly and use as fresh snap beans.—J. S. P., Sperry, Ia.

Editor Farmstead:—I will tell T. M. how to dry string beans. Take a needle and twine string and string them on as our grandmothers strung apples, and hang them up to dry.—S. S., Roney's Point, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is the way we do it in Nebraska. We string the beans, put in a wash-boiler (two to three bushelfuls at a time), put in cold water and set over the fire. Let it come to a boil, then drain off the water, spread the beans on a cloth laid on a long table or board in the sun; cover over with mosquito netting. Take the beans into the house over night and put them out again next morning, and by evening they will be dried up so there will be only a few handfuls of what, when green, were several bucketfuls; put them into a sack and hang in a dry place.

When you wish to use them, take a handful of the beans, put them into a crock, pour hot water over them, and let them stand over night. Next morning cook with a little smoked ham and seasons to suit the taste. They are fine. Of course we do not cook them in the water they soaked in over night, but use fresh water. This has reference as to yellow wax beans. We have kept beans three years.—J. C. F., Doniphan, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—The best way is to string and break the beans as for immediate use; put into a vessel with clear water, either hot or cold, and let simmer for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then lift out, and spread on cloths to dry. They may be placed on paper, but are more apt to stick unless stirred frequently. Placed in the sun, they will dry in from one week to ten days, so there will be no danger of moulding.

The second method is just to remove the strings, and have a large needle, threaded with a coarse thread; then string the beans like beads. Then hang the strings on nails around the cook stove to dry.

When preparing to cook, take a vessel large enough to hold the beans, for they swell equal to rice; and for every quart of beans (dry) add a half teaspoonful of common soda; let stand over night, pour the water off, and parboil like shelled beans, and cook like they were green. We have tried both ways, and like the first better.—Z. H., Owensburg, Ind.

We have received several other letters later than the above, but they all give one or the other methods described above. The editor thanks the friends who sent in the replies.

Watermelon Thieves.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell Subscriber at Rosebud, S. D., of this method to let him know when any one is in his watermelon patch. Take fine black wire; tie one end in the center of the patch to a stake where it will not be noticed; let the wire run just one foot above the earth until it get near the house at the window, and tie a cow bell to it at the window. Fix it so that every time the wire is moved the bell will ring. Then go back to the patch and connect small wires all through the patch, and every time any one goes in he will touch the wire and give the signal.—S. F. C., Baldwin, N. C.

Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell J. H. H., Boulder, Col., that I had a cow giving bloody milk in the winter, on hay and plenty of bran. I gave her a tablespoonful of saltpetre once a day in water or in her mess. Dissolve it in hot water first. I gave once a day until she quit giving bloody milk and she was all right after that. Farmers, don't be backward in telling your experience along these lines. They are very beneficial.—D. B. V., Mich.

A Pony Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a Shetland colt four weeks old and her right stifle throws out and then in again. We have been treating her with hot water and liniment, stabling her and the mother, and feeding the mare stronger. Will some one please tell more about the case? It is my first pony colt, and no veterinary available.—W. T. D., Eubreeville, Tenn.

What Ails the Mule?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mule that runs at the right nostril. Party of whom I bought says it is only a cold but I believe it to be more. Quite profuse and gray or brownish color. Can any one tell me what it is, and the cure?—W. A. P., Wood Lake, Neb.

An Irregular Milker.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey cow that had her first calf last fall. In the winter both front teats began to give less milk than the hind ones. Now the front ones only give about 1 quart at a milking, while the hind ones give 1½ gallons. Is there a remedy that will cure?—E. C., Palmyra, O.

Canning Beans and Corn.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give a successful method of canning string beans and roasting ears?—Z. F. G., Kurtz, Ind.

A Horse's Spells.

Editor Farmstead:—We take your paper and would not be without it in the house. This is my first inquiry. Will some reader please tell me what is the matter with my horse? He has spells six or eight times a year. He will be eating all right, but when these spells come on he will lie down and roll at times; does not bloat, but seems uneasy. When working, he will stop and try to lie down. He is perfect in every other way. Is nine years old. Ground feed brings on the spells, but oats in the berry will not. Please give remedy.—T. H. N., Orwell, N. Y.

To Destroy a Weed.

Editor Farmstead:—Will any one please tell me how to destroy a weed? It looks something like the wild buckwheat. It has little pink flowers, and vines. I tried to kill it but I cannot. I plowed them over as deep as I could, but they came up again. Then I hauled about twelve inches of straw over them, but they came through that. Then I burned the straw, but they are coming again. I tried with another patch, putting salt over them, and then hauled manure over thick, but they are coming through it also. I cannot kill them in any way. Will some one please tell me how to get rid of them?—W. H. F., St. Sibony, Neb.

An Ailing Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—I have read your paper with great interest for two years and could not get along without it now. I wish some reader of the paper would give me remedy for an ailing dog. He began with a gathering in his head in the right side, about eight months ago, and it has bothered him since. In warm weather he does not stir around any through the day till toward night, then he seems to be all right. He will not eat any during the day.—E. W., Marion, Mich.

THE HIRED MAN.

A South Dakota Farmer's Views on the Subject.

Editor Farmstead:—The hired man's view in a former Blade was not so bad, but let me tell the hired men all around that there are not very many of us farmers who begrudge the hired man his big wages nor think a man can not earn it, but, since the wages have grown and men are scarcer they are getting so independent and impudent—at least a big share of them, that a farmer can hardly tell them what and how they want the work done. They seem to think they do the farmer a favor to work for him, while the farmer thinks, "when I have to pay high for the work, I hate like the deuce to have to beg and bow to have it done as I wish."

I do not think the increased wages help as many men as one would think. When work was $1 a day the men thought more of trying to save, as they knew it was slower to get. Now they think it takes but a few days to earn $10 and they might as well have a good time. To my knowledge there are but very few farms where they get up at 5 and have supper at 6:30 or 7, and I know that if there is some push in the hired men there are never over an hour or two of chores, if they milk ever so many cows or feed hogs by the score. If only the hired man would go at his task cheerfully and not always be groaning about his woes and how hard he has it, life would be better for him and for the whole farm.

This is especially the case with men who are always moving the country over—this year in South Dakota, next year probably in Texas. Two-thirds of them think if only they can put in their time it makes mighty little difference about the work. But, boys, let me tell you it is not a soft snap to be a farmer with loads of work, and men who don't care whether it gets done or not, but still expect big pay. If we could only work in each other's interests and comfort, how much better we all would feel!

Let all the men who read this try for only two weeks to be pleasant and willing—both the farmer and his man. Don't think once that the other don't care, and see how much better you will feel. I have been very fortunate. I have had but very little trouble with my men, and I dislike to see others always in hot water—the one in fear his man will quit, the man in fear he has to work too much or that he won't get his pay.—A South Dakota Farmer.

THE CHINCH BUG.

It has been noted in experiments in Missouri and elsewhere that the chinch bug disease, first introduced as a means of doing away with these pests by Prof. Forbes, of the Illinois Experiment Station, is effectual only when the weather is warm and moist. When it is hot and dry this disease will not take at all, and it is useless to distribute it in the fields at this time. Furthermore, the disease may be found in the fields naturally, and when the proper climatic conditions occur it will "take" and kill the bugs without the special introduction of diseased germs from the experiment station.

There are two things which can be done to lessen the ravages of the bugs and to kill them, that are under our control and should be used when the weather is dry. In the first place, by plowing for a space of ten feet around the corn field, harrowing and dragging brush after the harrow, so as to make as much dust as possible, it will be found that when the young bugs begin to migrate from the wheat to the corn they will not as a rule be able to cross this ten feet of dust. When the insects derelop wings they may fly over the plowed space this will happen about once in ten times) and if they alight upon the first few rows of corn the second method may be used for destroying them.

Second, when the insects collect, as they frequently do, upon the first few rows of corn, the best way to kill them and prevent their spreading through the field is to spray immediately with kerosene emulsion. This will not injure the corn and will kill the bugs readily. Kerosene emulsion is made as follows: Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of soft boiling water; add two gallons of kerosene, or coal oil, and then, by means of the force pump, with the spray nozzle removed, churn this mixture for ten minutes by pumping it back into itself. Then add to this emulsion nineteen gallons of water, stir thoroughly, and use as a spray. The most important thing to be noted in the use of this kerosene emulsion is that it should be sprayed just as soon as possible, and before the bugs have scattered through the corn; otherwise it will be impractical to reach them by spraying. This spray kills only by contact, and hence one must actually touch the bugs with the spray in order to kill them.

16 PIGS TO ONE SOW
WONDERFUL RESULTS.
CATLIN, ILLINOIS.
International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
I had a sow five years old last fall that was very sick, would not eat and could not get up. She was reduced to skin and bones and was almost dead. A neighbor recommended "International Stock Food." I bought some and began to drench her with it. She began to get better the first day, soon had an appetite, and before I had given the entire box she was well. On the 25th day of May she had seven pigs, but as she had but fourteen teats, she could only raise fourteen of the pigs. The sow and pigs are healthy today. I wish to recommend "International Stock Food" to all stockmen. THOMAS E. JONES.
"International Stock Food" is prepared from Herbs, Seeds, Roots and Barks.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

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The Covers are Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us $20000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our International Stock Book contains a fully illustrated Veterinary Department that Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars. This illustrated Stock Book also gives Descriptions and History of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry of All Kinds. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have our Stock Book for reference.
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PRESSED HARD.

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

Mr. C. C. Wright, superintendent of public schools in North Carolina, says—"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker and had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

Some time ago, I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum Food Coffee. I was so pleased with it, that after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family were so well pleased with it, that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the familly, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

PATENTS.
PATENTS: R.S. & A.B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Washn. D. C. Est. 1869. Examination free. Best hand book.

PERSONAL.
YOUNG WIDOW; no children, owns her farm, wants kind, reliable husband. Hurt if Postal Card.

MISCELLANEOUS.
$500 will buy land enough for a good farm in one of the Southern States. Address J. B. Louis Ballew, Wayne Co., T. P. & W. R. R. Nashville, Tenn., for literature.

Wanted, Land Warrants.
Issued to soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued for Bounty Land. Write for Circular.
Surveyor General's Certificates, Agents Wanted.
Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights.
Receive Land, or any valid Land Scrip, for sale.
Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of Scrip.
W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

WANTED—MALE HELP.
Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of fruit to work in an office; good wages and steady employment; must be honest and sober. Branch offices of the association are to be established in every state. Address, with stamp, The Veterinary Science Ass'n, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—AGENTS.
WANTED STARK NURSERY PATRONS weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo., Dansville, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SUMMER WINTER
NATIONAL PORTRAIT CO., Ashland, Ore.

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LADIES Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.
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MYSELF CURED I will tell you how I cured myself of COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM, of a secret nature, by a harmless Home Cure. Address Mrs. D. M. Baldwin, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.
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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same gua

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything; for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Translating the Bible.

"It is said that the Old Testament, and perhaps the New, have never been thoroughly translated. Please explain."—D. E. M., Sexton, N. C.

The statement is hardly correct. The ancient manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments have been translated as thoroughly as it is possible to do so. The difficulty arises from the fact that the manuscripts themselves vary considerably. This is more true of the New than of the Old Testaments. The most ancient sources of the Old Testament are the Samaritan Pentateuch—that is, the first five books of the Old Testament—written in the ancient Hebrew, and the Septuagint, which is a translation of the Hebrew Old Testament into Greek, made at Aexandria about 280 B. C.

As to the New Testament, we have no manuscripts which date back to the first three centuries A. D. As to the various copies of parts or all of the New Testament, of the fourth and succeeding centuries, Dr. Smith says, in his Bible Dictionary:

"It does not appear that any special care was taken in the first age of the church to preserve the books of the New Testament from the various injuries of time, or to insure perfect accuracy in copying them. * * It is in the first place evident that various readings existed in the books of the New Testament at a time prior to all extant manuscripts. History affords no trace of the pure apostolic originals. * * Two chief causes contributed especially to corrupt the text of the gospels—the attempts to harmonize parallel narratives, and the influence of tradition."

As to the variations which exist in the text of different ancient manuscripts still preserved to us, Dr. Smith says: "It is impossible to estimate the number of these exactly, but they can not be less than 30,000 in all, though of these a very large proportion consists of differences of spelling and individual errors of scribes, and of the remainder comparatively few alterations are sufficiently well supported to create reasonable doubt as to the proper judgment. Probably there are not more than 1,600 to 2,000 places where the true reading is a matter of uncertainty. Various readings are due to different causes; some arose from accidental, some from intentional alterations of the original text. Other variations are due to errors of sight; others may be described as errors of impression or memory. The copyist, after reading a sentence from the text before him, often failed to reproduce it exactly. Variations in order are the most frequent, and very commonly the most puzzling questions of textural criticism. Examples occur in every page, almost in every verse, of the New Testament. Of intentional changes, some affect the expression, some the meaning of the passage."

First English Settlement.

"You state in The Blade of May 29 that a shaft to mark the first English colony in America is being erected on Gosnold's Island in Cuttyhunk Pond, Mass. According to history, is not this a mistake? The above colony is said to have been planted in 1602. From the following statement, the first settlement was in North Carolina. 'The North Carolina Hand-book for 1896 says that Sir Walter Raleigh first sighted land July 4, 1584, and that he landed and took possession July 13. The School History of North Carolina says: 'A town was commenced on Roanoke Island, called the City of Raleigh.' Please state the facts for the benefit of your readers."—Subscriber, Brevard, N. C.

The article on 4th page of The Blade, May 29, did not pass through the hands of the editor of this column, or he would have made it read "first English colony in New England," instead of "first English colony in America." The date of the expedition of Raleigh was 1584, under Amidas and Barlow, was July 4, 1584; and in 1585 a second expedition landed a colony on the island of Roanoke. The colonists, however, returned to England in 1586, on one of Sir Francis Drake's vessels. Neither of these was a permanent settlement, it must be remembered.

The Solar Compass.

"How many degrees of variation are there between the solar compass and the magnetic compass when the needles of both compasses point towards the North?"—J. M. C., Somerset, Ind.

From the manner in which you have stated your question, we infer that you perhaps do not clearly understand what a solar compass is. A magnetic needle shows variation from a true north and south line, and the variation is different for various places, and also changes very slowly at every place. The needles of a solar compass and an ordinary compass will show the same variation at the same place. But the solar compass has a latitude arc, which is set to the exact latitude of the place; a declination arc, which is adjusted to the sun's declination at the time of observation; and an hour arc, set to the hour of the day. When these are all properly set, and the telescope of the instrument is turned so that the rays of the sun pass through a lens, they form a bright focus between cross-lines drawn on a silver disk, and then the sights of the instrument are on a true north and south line.

Charles Dickens.

"Please give a short sketch of Dickens as a novelist."—J. F. M., Lompoc, Cal.

Charles Dickens, born 1812, died 1870, was the most popular novelist of his day. His work as a reporter on a London daily newspaper gave him opportunities for observing the characters and habits of different classes of people. His mind was quick to notice eccentricities. He could not refrain from the delineation of what he saw in men and women, and soon he was furnishing sketches of life and character to the paper. From this he developed into a story-writer. There seemed to be no limit to his power of caricature, no weariness in observing the drollerries of life, no blunting to his sense of fun. All his creations are exaggerations. The dominant faculty of his mind is his observation of peculiarities, and in painting them he distorts and misrepresents the unpecullar qualities of an individual.

Metal Roofs.

"Is iron more dangerous than shingles for a roof on a house as to the effects of lightning?"—H. M., Athens, Ala.

There is no more danger from metal roofs than from those of slate, or wood. Most of the great buildings in our cities are roofed with iron, and those towering structures from 10 to 18 stories, seem never to attract a lightning stroke. The Wade building has had a metal roof for 18 years, yet never suffered from light ning.

Leigh Hunt.

"Will you kindly give the name of the author of the poem Abou Ben Adhem, and some information concerning the poem or the author?"—L. S. K., Palmer, Wis.

The little poem was written by James Henry Leigh Hunt, an English writer of prose and verse, born at Southgate, England, Oct. 19, 1784. With acute powers of conception, a sparkling and lively fancy, and a quaintly-curious felicity of diction, and a characteristic of his poetry is the word-painting; and in this he is probably without a rival, unless it be Keats.

Commencement.

"Why are the closing exercises of a college called a commencement?"—R. L. S., Thorn Grove, Tenn.

The term commencement is used to indicate that, with the completion of the course by the graduates, the latter then commence the active duties of life, to which their studies have been but a preparation.

Gov. Wm. Sprague.

"Will you kindly give through your excellent paper a short biography of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, the husband of Kate Chase?"—E. F. C., Summersville, W. Va.

William Sprague was born in Cranston, R. I., Sept. 12, 1830, and died a few years ago. The exact date we have not at hand. His father was a wealthy cotton manufacturer, and he followed the same business. In 1860-63 he was governor of Rhode Island. He was very wealthy, being engaged in linen, woolen and iron manufacturing, a builder of locomotives and owner of railroads and steamships. He had served as colonel in the state militia. He offered a regiment and a battery of light artillery to the government at the breaking out of the civil war, went himself to the front with the regiment, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where his horse was shot under him. The President offered him a commission as brigadier general of volunteers, which he decined. He also served in other actions in the Peninsular campaign. He was chosen United States Senator by the Rhode Island legislature, serving from 1863 to 1865, when he resumed direction of his great manufacturing business.

Evolution.

"Can we accept the hypothesis of Huxley, Wallace, Darwin and others that man originated by development from a lower animal, without discarding the account of the creation as given by Moses, as well as the declaration of St. Paul, Acts xvii:26, 'And hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation?'—Y. P. H., Enzabeth, Penn.

Similar questions were asked some 400 years ago, when Galileo and Copernicus declared that the world is round, that it turns daily on its axis, and that it revolves yearly around the sun. Men who were slaves to a literal interpretation of the Bible declared these views could not be true, because the Bible speaks of "the four corners of the earth," and of the sun and moon rising and setting, and that these statements could not be reconciled with a globe rotating on its axis. They also declared that the first chapter of Genesis says the sun was created to rule the day, and the moon and stars to rule the night, and that to adopt the Copernican view would be to deny these statements. Many other passages of Scripture were quoted which were declared to be directly opposed to the scientific view, and therefore the latter must be false. What has been the result? Every one accepts the Copernican system, for its truth has been established.

The same conditions prevailed when the science of geology began to develop. The geologists showed that the earth had been many ages in its formation, that layers of rocks, thousands of feet deep, now forming part of mountain chains, and far in the interior, were laid down as sand and mud on the bottom of the ocean, their deposition taking tens of thousands of years; and many other familiar facts of that science, all of which showed that the world could not have been created in six days, and that the six thousand years of existence attributed to it were but a brief space compared with the hundreds of thousands of years it must have taken to bring the globe to its present condition. There was a great outcry that the Bible was being assailed, that religion would be overthrown, and so on. What is the case now? Geology is taught in all our colleges, and many of the professors of this science are ministers of the gospel, who stand deservedly high.

It is no greater step to deny that man was created de novo, as he now is, than to deny that the world was created in six days, about six thousand years ago. Believing, as I do, that the truth will prevail, on whichever side of this proposition it may prove to be. Thousands of intelligent, educated Christians to-day believe the theory of evolution, and do not seem to be any less devout and consistent in their religion than are those who deny that theory.

Krakatoa's Loss of Life.

"In the Question Bureau for June 19, you state, in answer to W. B., Vincennes, Ind., that the loss of life was small in the eruption of Krakatoa, in the East Indies. This is hardly the fact, as immediately after the great explosion that hurled the volcano into the sea a tidal wave swept the shores of Sumatra and Java, in the vicinity of Sunda straits that drowned 30,000 people or more."—O. E. V., Dayton, O.

Probably we indulged in a bit of careless writing. The idea we intended to convey was that the loss of life from the actual eruption was greater at Mont Pelee than at Krakatoa. We did not consider the secondary loss from the tidal waves in either case.

Reference Calendars.

Editor Question Bureau:—The article in The Blade of June 24, concerning the reference calendar, may be all right, but I think it is too complicated. I will here submit my calendar:

1.—To the given year add its fourth part, rejecting the fractions.

2.—To this add the day of the month.

3.—And then add the ratio of the century.

4.—Then add the ratio of the century.

5.—Then divide this sum by 7, the remainder is the day of the week, counting Sunday as the first, Monday as the second, Tuesday as the third, Wednesday as the fourth, Thursday as the fifth, Friday as the sixth. If no remainder occurs, it is Saturday.

The ratios for the months are: January 3, February 6, March 6, April 2, May 4, June 0, July 2, August 5, September 1, October 3, November 6, December 1.

On leap years the ratio of January is 2, and the ratio of February 5. The other months do not change.

The ratios for the centuries are:

200, 900, 1800, 2200, 2600, 3000	0
300, 1000, 1800, 2300, 2600, 3300	5
400, 1100, 1900, 2300, 2700, 3000	3
500, 1200, 1600, 1900, 2300, 2700	1
600, 1300, 1600, 2000, 2400, 2800	6
700, 700, 1400, 1700, 2100, 2500, 2900	2
100, 800, 1500	4

Please publish this for the benefit of others, if you think best.—H. A. W., Auburn, Ind.

Will you explain why 3000 occurs three times in the ratios for the centuries? Evidently you have made a mistake.

Secret Orders.

"Please give the membership of the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, K. of P., B. P. O. E. and K. O. T. M."—S. B. T., Bellaire, Mich.

The following are the figures for 1901, the latest we have, for membership in the United States:

Free Masons	877,704
Odd Fellows	910,121
Knights of Pythias	516,911
Elks (about)	100,000
Maccabees	227,326

Migrations of Races.

"Since ages far remote the tide of emigration has drifted westward, and is yet steadily drifting in the same direction. Please explain through your valuable bureau the cause which inspires the migratory tendency."—H. T. C., Ivy, Log, Ga.

The race which has developed this migratory tendency is the Aryan, to which most of the nations of Western Europe belong. Its home was originally in the highlands of India

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. . 150,000

THE EDITOR CHATS WITH HIS READERS

Did you ever think of the cheapness of a year's subscription to The Blade, when you take into consideration the intrinsic value of the fifty-two numbers you get in one year? How can any one afford to be without The Blade? Next fall and winter your term of subscription will probably expire. Think over the matter now, and consider whether you can afford to be without The Blade.

But the editor does not intend to make this an appeal to you to renew your subscription. He wishes to ask you, to do good to your friends and neighbors. You can do a kindly act to each of them by bringing The Blade and its many excellencies to their notice—that is, those of them who are not subscribers. Don't take it for granted that they know all about it, but talk to them of The Blade, and suggest that, from your own personal knowledge, they can not get so much of value in any other way for so small a sum.

We know most of our subscribers are busy people, and cannot take time to get up clubs. But there is one thing they can do, and that is, to talk about The Blade to those who do not take it. It is a good subject to talk about. You can not take up a single issue without finding therein something which will serve as a topic for useful and profitable conversation. Talk about it to your neighbors. It will do them good. And then suggest that it will be profitable to them to subscribe.

There is hardly a postoffice to which the Weekly Blade goes but somebody does not get up a club for it every year. There are lots of places where we have clubs of 50—and very often much larger. We want one person in every such place to get up a club, and the other 49 to talk about The Blade and its many and varied features of excellence. Will you do it? The Blade is a good thing—push it along!

WASHINGTON AND CHAFFEE.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean recalls a bit of history, a little over a century old, which throws a strong light on the Democratic opposition to the methods employed by the Americans to stamp out guerrilla warfare in the Philippines. A terrible outcry has been raised over the orders to burn native villages which harbored insurgents, and other acts which, while severe, are all recognized in warfare.

In 1799, the Indians of the Six Nations, in what is now central New York, but which was then the frontier, became hostile, and attacked the cabins of solitary settlers, burning them, killing or torturing the men, and carrying women and children into captivity—just as the Filipinos have been torturing and burying alive our soldiers. George Washington, then Lieutenant General, organized an expedition against the red men, under General Sullivan. In his instructions to that officer, he wrote:

> The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of the Indian settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible. After you have very thoroughly completed the destruction of their settlements, if the Indians should show a disposition for peace, I would have you encourage it on condition that they will give some decisive evidence of their sincerity by delivering up some of the principal instigators of past hostility into our hands.

The object was to punish the Indians thoroughly, and to seize the renegades who had incited them to war. Nor did he desire hostilities to cease at the first symptom of yielding. The Father of His Country wrote:

> But you will not by any means listen to overtures of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected. Our future security will be in their inability to injure us, the distance to which they are driven, and in the terror with which the severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them. Peace without this would be fallacious and temporary.

General Sullivan obeyed orders. He burned over a hundred Indian towns, cut down their orchards, destroyed their growing corn, and desolated the region in which they lived. In his report to Gen. Washington he said:

> There is not a single town in the country of the Six Nations. There is not, at this time, even the appearance of an Indian on this side of the Chenessee, and I believe there is not one on this side of the Niagara, nor is there any kind of sustenance left for them in this country.

Gen. Washington sent the Sullivan report to Congress on October 9, 1799—only about two months before his own death. He commented thus upon it:

> I congratulate congress on General Sullivan having completed so effectually the destruction of the whole of the towns and settlements of the hostile Indians in so short a time and with so inconsiderable loss of men.

There were no Hoars nor Carmacks, no "little Americans" then, to mouth platitudes about "the consent of the governed." No one criticised what Sullivan had done, and no one held Washington up to obloquy for giving him the orders which he obeyed with such fidelity. As the Inter-Ocean pertinently asks, "Why was it a fine act for Washington to make a howling wilderness among the Indian savages in 1799 and a black crime for Chaffee to make a howling wilderness among the Samar savages in 1902?"

Sir Frederick Treves, who operated upon King Edward, wrote an article on perityphlitis in 1890, in which he stated that "only about 4 per cent die within 48 hours, according to the hospital statistics, and only 22 per cent before the fifth day. The highest death rate comes between the seventh and eighth days." It will be several days yet before the patient is out of danger.

IT IS PANAMA.

The House conferees on the isthmian canal bill did well in receding from the Nicaragua proposition as passed by that body, and adopting the Senate substitute. No doubt their speedy action was influenced by the conduct of Senator Morgan. That gentleman has for years been the extreme advocate of Nicaragua. When he found the majority of the Senate favored Panama, and that to continue the fight would postpone the canal bill for a year or more, he yielded gracefully. The House conferees felt that, with his example before them, they could retire with honor, and this was done.

All that remains is the formal acceptance of the report of the conference committee by both House and Senate. This will be simply a formality, and will be speedily accomplished. The long struggle over the canal matter is ended. The waterway will be constructed. The President will promptly set to work to acquire the territorial concessions demanded of the Colombian government, and to investigate the soundness of the title of the French Panama Canal Company. If these prove satisfactory, construction will begin on the Panama route. If not, then work will be commenced across the Nicaraguan isthmus.

Ever since the days of anxiety during the Spanish war, when the splendid cruiser Oregon made her tremendous run from San Francisco around Cape Horn, to reach the theatre of hostilities in West Indian waters, the American people have been practically an unit in demanding an isthmian canal. Despite the scheming of the transcontinental railway interests, and the struggle between the advocates of each of the two routes, an agreement has been reached, and the authority is finally given for beginning the work. The country will say amen to it.

NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Under a decision handed down by the supreme court of Ohio yesterday it became the duty of Governor Nash to appoint a lieutenant governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Governor Nippert last winter. It will be remembered that Mr. Nippert resigned to accept the appointment of probate judge of Hamilton county. Hon. Frank B. Archer, who was elected president pro tem. of the senate, presided over the deliberations of that body and it was generally believed he would act as lieutenant governor until a year from next January.

But some attorneys decided that a vacancy occurred and when the Democratic state central committee met a few days ago it provided in its call for the nomination of a candidate for lieutenant governor at the Sandusky convention.

In order to determine what must be done proceedings were brought in supreme court to mandamus the governor and compel him to appoint a lieutenant governor. The court decided this must be done.

Governor Nash did not wait long to make his selection. The court's decision was handed down yesterday morning and before sundown the governor appointed Hon. Harry L. Gordon, of Cincinnati, to the place. Mr. Gordon is a lawyer of prominence and a member of the present board of city supervision. He has had experience in legislative affairs as he was a member of the Kansas state senate some years ago. It is eminently fitting that the appointment should go to Cincinnati as Mr. Nippert was elected from that city. Mr. Gordon will hold the office until January, 1904, and no lieutenant governor will be elected this year.

BETTING ON HUMAN LIFE.

Our British cousins have developed a new method of gambling, under the guise of life insurance. Within the past few years the insurance companies across the water have taken risks on the lives of prominent people, insuring them for the benefit of any one who was able to pay the high premium demanded. Thousands of persons took out risks on the coronation and on the life of King Edward. The London underwriters will have to pay something like $5,000,000 because the coronation did not come off on Thursday, the day arranged; and should the king die, they would have to pay out fully $20,000,000.

This is not insurance; it is gambling, pure and simple. Such a policy is an affront to public decency. Life insurance is based on a mathematical proposition. Investigations, carried on for many years, show that a healthy man, at a given age, has a certain number of years of expectation of life. That is, the average of men of his age do not die until after that many years. It is a safe proposition to insure his life for the benefit of his heirs, or business associates. But to insure the life of a man, during a limited period, for hundreds or thousands of persons not related to him, nor in direct business association with him, is quite another proposition. Such bets on the life of the king, or any other prominent man, might easily be an incentive to his murder. It is to be hoped this form of gambling will never be introduced into this country.

A GIPSY'S "PREDICTION."

Some of the newspapers, in their accounts of King Edward's illness, are foolishly catering to the tendency toward superstition among the less intelligent part of humanity. One of the items refererd to is an alleged prophecy by a gipsy at the Epsom races, who told Edward, then Prince of Wales, that he would reach the throne but not be crowned king.

The chances are that no such occurrence ever happened. But, granting it did happen, what reason is there for supposing that an ignorant female nomad possessed any power to foresee the future? Is it not far more reasonable to presume that the alleged prediction was a mere cunning guess, intended to mystify? It is a singular trait of humanity to remember the predictions of cranks and seers and swindling fortune-tellers which happen to come true, and to forget entirely the vastly greater number which are never realized. It is this trait which ennables these conscienceless swindlers to make a living off gullible people. Suppose we wait and see whether Edward is crowned or not before accepting the Epsom hag as a real prophet.

Senator Mason's Presidential boom introduced itself at a Republican meeting in Chicago Saturday night, and was sadly frostbitten.

ARE LABOR CONTRACTS GOOD?

The national convention of coal miners of the United States, called to meet on July 17, will have a most serious problem to face. It will have to decide whether a labor organization shall fulfill a contract honestly made, or repudiate it.

There are something like 450,000 coal miners in the United States, of whom 350,000 are affiliated with the United Mine Workers. The anthracite miners have been on a strike for the past six weeks. The bituminous miners, except those of West Virginia, have remained at work. In most cases, notably in Ohio, they are working under a contract made by their organization with the operators, which has about a year to run.

The strike in the anthracite region seems no nearer an end than when it began. In order to force compliance with the strikers' demands, the national convention of United Mine Workers above referred to has been called "for the purpose of considering a proposition for a general suspension of work by the coal miners of the United States in support of the anthracite miners who are now on strike."

That convention will have about 1,800 votes, and a majority can order a strike. Five districts that demanded the convention are the three anthracite ones of Pennsylvania and the two bituminous districts of Michigan and West Virginia. The former will have 747 votes, the latter 53. If these delegates vote solidly for a general strike, they will poll 799 votes, which is only about a hundred less than a majority. It would seem, therefore, that the chances favor a general strike.

It is ominous when some 800 delegates of a labor organization take the position that they can compel others to break a contract with impunity. It will be a sorry day for organized labor when it proclaims to the world that it will not keep contracts regularly and honorably entered upon. Other labor organizations are watching this phase of the matter with great anxiety, for the contract system is in vogue in the steel industry, the lake carrying trade, and elsewhere. If the Indianapolis meeting repudiates the validity of contracts, it will open a graver situation than has ever faced the labor situation in the United States.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

The state convention of Michigan Republicans adopted a platform which is without any notable variation from what such an utterance should be. It reaffirms the cardinal doctrines of the party, pledges the President the party sympathy and support, congratulates the President and Congress upon the fulfillment of our pledge to Cuba, and denounces the Democratic attacks upon the army in the Philippines.

The plank which will excite the most comment is that concerning the tariff. It declares the party's abiding faith in protection, and that the Michigan Republicans "are opposed to all efforts to destroy or emasculate it, or to weaken its beneficent operation. We favor no plan that would interfere with the industries of the United States, and would lessen the legitimate fruits of American labor."

Every Republican in the country can and does endorse this utterance in its broad sense. But this will be construed by the opponents of Cuban reciprocity as putting the Michigan Republicans solidly against doing justice to the Cubans because Michigan is a sugar beet state. But the opposition to Cuban reciprocity can not be very strong there, or the plank would have expressed it. The sugar beet men were obliged to be content with an ambiguous utterance, which they can construe as favoring their contention, and which their opponents can interpret otherwise.

In point of fact, reciprocity with Cuba can not hurt the beet sugar industry in Michigan or any other state, as The Blade has shown frequently in the past. Reciprocity is a Republican doctrine, and it will eventually triumph, despite the narrow-minded faction of Republicans who are opposing it.

GOING TO CANADA.

Ever since the Revolution, there has been a steady migration from the East to the West. The old radical tendency to find a new location, to subdue and occupy the wilderness and prairie, has been a feature of American progress. But the continent has been crossed, the interior is filling up, and the opportunities for profitable settlement are not as abundant as they have been for a century and more.

Hence immigration has taken a new development. American farmers are crossing the border and settling in Northwestern British America. Its vast areas are chiefly farming lands, quite as good as that in our own Northwest. It is capable of supporting nearly as great an agricultural population as our own Western states. Public lands are being taken up rapidly and very largely by men from the United States.

This is the beginning of a movement which undoubtedly will have an important effect within the next quarter of a century. What effect the development of the Canadian Northwest as a producer of grain and cattle, with a population humogeneous with that of our own Northwest will have upon the United States is a problem whose solution will be watched with the deepest interest.

AN ANARCHIST BLACKLIST.

The business men of Paterson, N. J., have hit upon a plan that will rid that city of the nest of anarchists which has made the city infamous. Paterson has been a resort for the "reds" for years. Outbreaks have been frequent and of the most radical kind. The business men have finally concluded that they must either run the anarchists out or the town will be ruined. A committee has been organized, with plenty of money back of it, and detectives have been employed to locate the members of anarchistic societies. Paterson is a great manufacturing city and it is proposed by the committee to secure the list of anarchists and demand that the manufacturers use it as a blacklist and refuse to give the members work of any kind.

The plan should prove successful. Anarchists must eat and drink, and food and liquors cost money. Refuse to employ them and their howls may be loud, but will not be long. That nest of vipers at Paterson should be cleaned out and other cities where rabid anarchistic societies flourish will do well to follow the example set by the vigilance committee of Paterson.

PEACE AND THE FOURTH.

The anti-imperialist crusade has lost its main argument. There is peace in all parts of the Philippines, except in Mindanao, where the wild Moro tribes are still in a state of more or less hostility. This is, however, their normal condition. Spain never interfered with them, and their status, during the some 40 years of Spanish rule in the archipelago, was exactly the same as that of the wild Indians of the West, from the time the United States obtained control of the country until they were forced on the reservations, and held in check by armed force.

The Moros never took part in the insurrection under Aguinaldo, and had that much-overrated Tagal succeeded in his plans, the tribes of Mindanao would no more have given docile adhesion to his government than they did to Spanish rule. The people of the United States should not assume the hostile acts of the Moros to be a part of the insurrection in the other islands. The latter is at an end. Better than that, the more civilized of the Filipinos are enthusiastic over American rule, and not afraid to show it, now that the roving bands of brigands, masquerading as insurrectos, have been put down, and peace prevails.

In all the cities and towns of the islands, from Manila down to a collection of nipa huts, the natives are making preparations for what we call "an old-fashioned Fourth of July." As a people, they are very fond of a "fiesta"—a Spanish word, meaning a feast, and applied to any sort of a popular merry-making. And from the accounts, the glorious Fourth will be celebrated by the Filipinos with as much enthusiasm as it will be here in the continental United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Guam will celebrate loyally in the same manner, and the boom of the guns heralding Independence Day will go echoing around the world, quite as much as the famous "English drum-beat."

THE COOL WEATHER.

The persistently cool June weather has set many people to speculating as to the cause, and to wondering whether we ever before had such a chilly time in this month. As to the ultimate causes, we are in ignorance. Their reasons are largely unknown. That is, the government weather bureau is able to say that the wet weather is due to a succession of areas of low barometer traveling over the continent, but it does not attempt to explain why these low areas come in such close succession. We do not as yet know enough of the underlying causes of these changes to explain such phenomena. We may eventually be able to do so, but scientific knowledge, deduced from observation, is not far enough advanced to do so now.

There have been a number of years noted for exceptional cold in summer. June 20, 1859, was notable for the "great frost" over Ohio and contiguous portions of the west. All garden vegetables were frozen, the growing corn was killed, and much damage done to fruit and other crops. The year 1811 was noted as the "year without a summer." Throughout this latitude, as far as the country was settled, ice formed every month in the year, and there was much distress because the crops did not mature. Periods of moderate cold for several weeks, like that through which we are now passing, are of moderate frequency.

Why is it that the long-range weather prophets did not foretell this peculiar spell of weather? That's easy. Because they are frauds. The fact is not so well appreciated as it should be that it is impossible to give a reliable forecast of the weather more than 48 hours in advance, and to do that we must have telegraphic reports of weather conditions from all over the country. A prediction as to the weather for a month in advance is simply a guess. Observation has shown that an average of about two great cyclonic atmospheric movements cross the United States every month. These long-distance frauds know this, and use it as a basis for their guessing, giving themselves two or three days' leeway as to the exact dates. People love to be humbugged, Barnum is reported to have said. Their belief in these weather sharps goes a long way toward proving the dictum.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Oregon has already held her state election, and five others will occur before November 4, as follows: Alabama, August 4; Arkansas, September 1; Vermont, September 2; Maine, September 8; Georgia, October 1.

Regarding the three in the South, they excite no interest whatever outside of the three states in which they are to be held, as Southern elections are of no value as indicating the trend of intelligent public opinion. The result is known beforehand, and the voting represents only the determination of the ruling class to keep these states in the Democratic column, through disfranchisement and other methods of vote suppression.

The outcome in Maine and Vermont will be watched with interest, because they will be the expression of the entire voting population, and the trend of public sentiment can be ascertained, even though both states are Republican, and will no doubt be carried by that party. The size of the majority in each will be the measure of public opinion on the policies of the party.

ROOSEVELT'S THREE TOURS.

The President will make three long tours of the country between September and December. The first will be through New England. The second through Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The third will be through the South, and thence to the Pacific coast, returning through the Northwest. The speaking will be an incidental feature, and in it he will discuss political issues to some extent; but it is said his Harvard speech is a type of the addresses he will make. While in the South Mr. Roosevelt will have a try at some big game, and a little tarpon fishing off the Florida coast. Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt will of the party. Wherever he goes the President may be sure of a hearty welcome. The old idea that the President must remain cooped up in Washington, with an occasional trip to the seashore, or something of that sort, is decadent. The ruler of a nation of freemen can well ignore the dignity with which monarchs surround themselves, and go among his fellow-citizens with profit to himself and for the satisfaction of the people.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

A Canal in Sight.

With the final agreement of the House to the Senate isthmian canal bill work on that immense undertaking may be said to have begun. The President will sign the measure which has met the almost unanimous approval of the House, and he will lose no time in putting its provisions into operation.

That Congress has no doubt on this score was shown by the defeat of every amendment which sought to limit the time in which the President is to decide on the route of the proposed water way. He is to have "reasonable" time to negotiate for the Panama properties and concessions and to make necessary treaties with the government of Colombia. And when he is convinced that these things cannot be done to the satisfaction of the American people the alternative of the Nicaraguan route is to be taken. In other words, a canal is to be built, and the United States is to build it with as little delay as possible.

It is not President Roosevelt's habit to delay anything with which he is intrusted, and he will not do so in this instance. In the opinion of some of the best lawyers in Congress there is not one chance in twenty that negotiations for the Panama property will fail. These will be concluded, a treaty will be prepared betwen the United States and Colombia for submission to the Senate, and, while there is a possibility that this may occasion some difficulties, it is scarcely possible that Colombia will allow the opportunity to pass of having $150,000,000 of American money expended in its territory.

A Lincoln Memorial.

Congress has at last decided on the erection of a great national monument in Washington to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and a preliminary appropriation of $25,000 has been made with which to procure designs. This work is entrusted to a commission, consisting of the Chairmen of the Committees on Library of the House and Senate, the Secretaries of State and War, Senator Vest and Representative Richardson. Competitive designs will be invited, and a report submitted to Congress at its next session for further action. Something more than a statue is required. The intention is to provide a superb memorial that will fitly represent the inestimable services of the great Emancipator to his country. Such a work may well include features of utility as well as beauty. It will undoubtedly enlist the best efforts of the leading American sculptors.

King Edward.

One remarkable feature of King Edward's illness lies in its striking similarity to that which ended in the melancholy death of President McKinley in Buffalo last September. Both were struck down with a shocking suddenness at a time when the eyes of their respective nations were turned full upon them. Then came weary days of watching and hoping. The best physicians, the leaders in surgery, were summoned to the beds of each. McKinley survived a delicate, but no less desperate, operation with fortitude and vitality. King Edward lay beneath the surgeon's knife with an equal extremity and desperation. The President seemed on the very highway of convalescence and recovery, and the whole land was ringing with thanksgiving, when suddenly, as a storm cloud no larger than a man's hand rises rapidly above the horizon on a golden summer day and covers the whole heavens with its blackening pall, came the first indications of the end before which skill and science could only stand and wait.

King Edward, the cable dispatches tell us, is on the same high road to health and strength. The bulletins of the surgeons are still conservative and reticent. It is noticeable that, unlike those issued from the sick-room of the dying President in Buffalo, they have contained no indication of pulse or temperature. Perhaps this has been wisely ordered, although exasperating to an anxious and breathless people. Will the outcome be the same?

Dewey on Aguinaldo.

Ever since Aguinaldo sprang into prominence immediately after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, he has been regarded by many people as a vain and ambitious man. The attention that he gave to ceremony and decoration showed that he was more of a courtier than a statesman. The diary of his physician found among the papers captured by General Funston indicated that he proposed, in case he succeeded in establishing an independent government, to place himself at the head of it and to put himself and friends in possession of some of the fine estates of the friars.

Admiral Dewey charged in his testimony before the Senate Philippines committee that Aguinaldo is no better than a thief and looter. He said that the Filipino leader came from Hong Kong to Manila for pillage and plunder. In reply to the question whether Aguinaldo had said he was there for that purpose, Admiral Dewey replied: "I saw in his actions that he was. He had not been there forty-eight hours before he was taking everything in sight—provisions, munitions, etc." When asked further if Aguinaldo took these things for himself, he replied: "I expect he got the lion's share." If his seizures were made largely to enrich himself, as seems likely, the language that Admiral Dewey applies to him is none too severe, and he ought to be held up to the execration of the whole world as one of the greatest impostors that ever cloaked his greed with the name of patriotism.

Amnesty for Filipinos.

The proposal to issue a proclamation on July 4 declaring peace in the Philippines and a general amnesty for Filipino political prisoners is further proof of the humanity and generosity which now direct the course of the United States in dealing with the archipelago. It is understood that this proclamation simply awaits the signing of the Philippine civil government bill, and there is little doubt that this will be done before next Friday.

If these plans are carried out, and only the unexpected can prevent, Aguinaldo and all other political prisoners now held in the Philippines and Guam will be set free on the day when Americans the world over celebrate the attainment of their own independence. These political offenders will be fully and freely forgiven and they will be allowed to take part in the civil government that, in all probability, will formally supersede military rule on that day also.

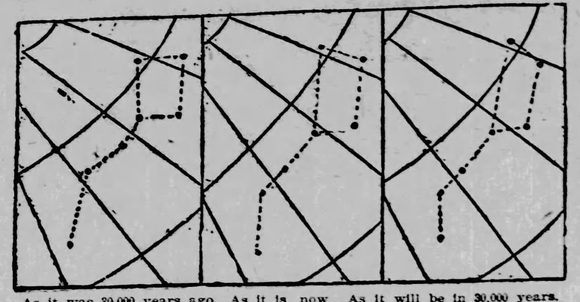
Peace reigns throughout the Philippines except among the savage Moro tribes of Mindanao, and these are gradually coming to an acceptance of American control. As an evidence of the changed feeling of the Filipinos, news comes from Manila that they are joining in the preparations for an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration with even greater ardor than the Americans. They are going to set off more firecrackers and wave more flags and sing "The Star Spangled Banner" more vociferously than their conquerors and oppressors and set the American eagle screaming all over the archipelago. They evidently consider themselves just as good Americans as anybody and just as much interested in the anniversary of the nation's independence. They want everybody to know that they are Americanized and glad of it.

Ears to Burn.

Bella—He said his ears burned awfully last night.

Stella—Well, I'm sure he's got ears to burn—Yonkers Statesman.

Changes in the Visible Heavens.



As it was 30,000 years ago. As it is now. As it will be in 30,000 years.

CHANGES IN THE GREAT DIPPER.

If one takes an astronomical atlas, on which the conventional figures of the constellations are laid down, and compares it with the heavens, he wonders why such names were ever bestowed. The configuration of the visible stars is not at all in accord with that of the object from which the constellation is named. The Great Bear, or Aries, or Gemini, or Andromeda, look no more like a bear, a ram, a pair of twins, or a woman than they resemble each other.

There can be no doubt, however, that when man named the constellations, thousands of years ago, the configuration of the stars in a given region of the heavens resembled, rudely, perhaps, the object for which the star-group was named. Now the resemblance has been lost. Why?

Because the stars are all in motion and in different directions. Their distances from us are so enormous, however, that this motion was not actually proved until within the last quarter of a century or so. Not only is every star in the universe moving, but so are we. Everybody knows that the earth revolves on its axis every day, and sweeps around the sun in a vast elliptical orbit every year. But the sun is moving through space, and is carrying all the planets, including the earth, along with him. The solar system is traveling in the direction of the constellation Hercules, at the rate of about 16 miles per second—over 50,000,000 miles per year. The earth, in its mighty yearly sweep around the sun, therefore never reurns to the same point in space. Its path through the universe is a tremendous drift, and it never returns to a point it has before occupied.

The effect of this motion necessarily must be to change the appearance of the heavens in the course of the centuries. Add to this the fact that every individual one of the thousands of fixed stars visible to the naked eye—as well as the millions which can only be seen by the use of the telescope—is in motion, and that these motions are in many different directions. Then one will be able to realize that, in the course of the four to six or more thousand years since the constellations were named, the visible appearance of the heavens has altered considerably.

Here is a familiar illustration, often used in the teaching of pupils in astronomy. On a dark night take the front seat of a street car, and ride up a long street, well lighted on either side. Far in the distance the two lines of light appear almost to meet. Watch them, and they appear to spread apart as you advance. Turn to the rear, and the lights appear to be drawing closer together. The same phenomenon can be noticed with the trees, houses, fences, etc., as we ride on a railway train.

As stated above, we are drifting through space toward the constellation Hercules, which is one of the star-groups surrounding the north pole of the heavens. Now, it is proved by astronomical observation that the stars in that region of the sky are spreading apart, just as the street-lights appear to do to a person on a street-car.

But, besides this, the motion of the stars themselves in that quarter of the heavens is making other changes. Every one knows the Great Dipper. Everyone knows the Great Dipper, which is part of the constellation of the Great Bear. The Dipper is composed of seven bright stars. Five of these are moving in one general direction through space, and the other two in a direction almost opposite. The individual motion of these stars is something like 40 miles per second, or nearly 150,000 miles per hour. So it is plain that the time will come when the Great Dipper will no longer be a dipper.

The three maps of it, given above, show its changes for 60,000 years, and also indicate the immense period of time that must elapse before it has entirely lost its form. Similar changes, and from the same causes, are taking place in the appearance of the entire starry vault; and it is no wonder that the constellations at the present time have changed their appearance from what it was away back in the dawn of human history, when they were first named.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

A recent number of Munsey's Magazine contains a well written and interesting description of the great cathedral of St. John the Divine as it will appear when completed. The article is from the pen of R. H. Titherington. Through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Munsey, the cathedral authorities and the architects, The Blade is enabled to reproduce the article in part, with the accompanying cut, as follows:

To scores of thousands, or perhaps hundreds of thousands, of New Yorkers who live in the northern part of the metropolis, the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is associated with their journeys to and from the earning of their daily bread. Morning and evening, as they pass the upper end of Central park, they have seen the beginnings of the great church rising slowly upon the Morningside ridge, the Acropolis of New York. If they travel by the elevated railroad, it is at a point on their route—somewhat irreverently dubbed "Kingdom Come Curve" where thoughts of spiritual things may seem appropriate to those not enlisted by long traveling on that dizzy trestle, whose nickname has not yet been justified by a catastrophe.

For some time regular services have been held in the crypt, but this—a fairly spacious and richly decorated church in itself, though it is to the cathedral only what the cellar is to a mansion—is practically invisible from without. What the passing traveler has seen are the great piers of masonry that are to be central supports of the building. For two years or more the rough gray columns have stood there, bare to the summer sun or gaunt against the winter sky, looking more like Cyclopean ruins than what they really are—the promise of the noblest piece of architecture in the new world. Now at length another part of the cathedral is taking shape, showing for the first time the coloring and general style of its outer walls, and giving a faint impression of its plan and proportions. This is the Belmont Memorial Chapel, which will form the easternmost extension of the cathedral, and will be the center of the great semi-circular chevet of seven chapels in which the choir will terminate.

No date has been set for the conclusion of the whole undertaking. It should be remembered that the world's great cathedrals, among which this is to take place, have been the work of generations, and even of centuries. Nor can its final cost be estimated much more nearly than to say that it may be twelve millions of dollars and it may be twice as much. The architects, Messrs. Heins & Lafarge, have worked for years upon its plans, which have been considerably changed, and undoubtedly for the better, since they were first published four years ago.

The cathedral is to combine the best models of the architectural style which we continue to call gothic, simply because its detractors, the men of the classical revival that succeeded it, branded it by that name as the most appropriate they could devise. The great central spire that will dominate it is like Salisbury, but a little higher and much richer and more massive—like a magnified and glorified edition of the beautiful spire of the University church at Oxford. Its imposing western front, surmounted by two lofty towers, will recall York and Lincoln. The chevet of chapels at its other end is a characteristic of the splendid cathedrals of northern France, which was echoed at Westminster, Cologne and Toledo. The decoration may be as rich as the elaborate sculpture of Milan. And with all its union of various national ideas, the whole design as it appears on paper, is a remarkably symmetrical one. The pointed arch, the keynote of the gothic style, predominates in the outer walls; the order recalled auch is largely used in the interior.

The foundation of a Protestant cathedral in New York has been the life-work of Bishop Potter. The completion of the task no man of his years can well expect to see; but if, as there is every reason to hope, it shall be granted him to dedicate the finished choir, that surely will be a proud day in his life, and most justly so. With his official routine as the head of a diocese of more than two hundred parishes, with his very active interest in civic affairs, with his practical work in the lower East Side slums—with all these duties, not to mention such incidental ones as his recent ecclesiastical tour of Hawaii and the Philippines, the building of a cathedral was truly a colossal task to undertake. Bishop Potter's diocese is one of almost unlimited wealth; but in these materialistic days it is not easy to raise funds for any purpose, no matter how lofty its ground of appeal may be, that is not of direct and manifest practical utility. "What is the use of a cathedral?" men ask with utmost sincerity. "Would not the great sum it will cost be better applied to the relief of poverty and suffering, to the feeding of the hungry, to the endowment of libraries and hospitals?"

Perhaps the best answer that can be put into half a dozen words is this, which is Bishop Potter's: "Yes—if the body were everything."

How the Kaiser Lives.

The German emperor endeavors to follow the "rules of life" laid down by his favorite physician, as follows: "Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for lunch. Avoid pastry and hot cakes. Only take potatoes once a day. Don't drink tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day, wet or fine. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water. Sleep eight hours every night." The Kaiser ascribes his excellent physical condition to close adherence to this advice.—Kansas City Star.

Current Events.

Minnesota Democrats nominated A. A. Rosing, Cannon Falls, for governor and scored Philippine policy.

Lieutenant Newberry refuses to give testimony at Manila which might imply cruelty to the Filipinos from American soldiers.

Democratic leaders in Congress move for caucus which will accept advice of Cleveland and make tariff and trusts the object of party attack in next campaign.

Delegates to the International Sunday School convention at Denver are debating the project of holding the next meeting in Jerusalem.

Robert E. Pattison is nominated for governor of Pennsylvania for the third time by Democratic state convention.

Missouri Republicans indorse President Roosevelt for re-election.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Harvard university, makes defense of General Wood, Secretary Root and Governor Taft.

Collapse of Western Passenger association threatened and movement begun to unite it with Transcontinental; Southern Pacific may then join immigrant bureau and end troubles.

Armours are said to have bought the Omaha Packing Co.

Nebraska Democratic and Populist conventions united on W. H. Thompson, Hall county Democrat, for governor. Populists gave two places and Democrats three.

House surrendered to Senate on Isthmian canal; Spooner bill will go to President for signature; Panama title to be provided for, but Nicaraguan will be taken if good title to former cannot be got.

President Roosevelt given degree of LL. D. at Harvard; in speech at alumni dinner quiet he defended Secretary Root, Major General Wood and Judge Taft, and declared they worked for good of people without hope of reward.

Storm on June 25 did $3,000,000 damage in Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota; killed six persons, and injured scores. Tornado in central Indiana ruined crops in Hancock, Marion, and Hamilton counties.

Scheme to extort money from Michigan City (Ind.) prisoners under investigation by state officials; friends induced to pay money for alleged influence in getting paroles.

House passes Philippines government bill reported by its committee, and question will probably be decided in conference, when it is expected the Senate measure will prevail.

Cuban reciprocity treaty has been prepared and will be held in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

Charles M. Schwab, United States Steel company president, inspected South Chicago and Joliet mills with view to spending $10,000,000 in improvements; talked among changes projected.

Minneapolis detective watching trains to prevent policemen running away as result of bribery exposures; Detective Norbeck under indictment, confessed to grand jury and implicated more officials and police.

Admiral Dewey told senate Philippine committee Manila was surrendered by Spanish governor when fleet sunk; did not recognize Aguinaldo government or adopt Filipino flag.

Philippine civil government bill passed by house intact; Democrats tried to bind Republicans to ultimate independence for islands but failed; Schley scored by Littlefield.

John D. Rockefeller offered $30,000 to Indiana university for religious and social building if friends raise equal amount by January 1.

Gov. Pliss, Michigan, renominated by Republican state convention at Detroit.

Arkansas Republicans held two state conventions as result of split; C. D. Greaves, Hot Springs, nominated for governor by one.

Railroad construction in United States for first six months of 1902 will reach 3,214 miles; 1901 record broken by 500 miles; total milage now over 200,000.

Methodist Episcopal church south insured all its property in National Mutual Church Insurance Co., Chicago.

Senator Cullom says he thinks that President Roosevelt has earned the right to nomination in 1904.

James E. Pearson, Brooklyn lawyer, committed suicide; worry over financial troubles due to recently adding land swindles the supposed cause.

Hope for steamer Portland, caught in ice in Bering Straits, with 110 persons on board, given up. Searchers missing also.

Pickle trust with $30,000,000 capital found in New York to control all "staple" food products.

Major Cornelius Gardener testified in Manila inquiry into his cruelty charges; Captain Steele denounced municipalities started in Tayabas, but did not touch matter under inquiry.

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation company closes contracts with American Shipbuilding company for ten new steel ships to navigate between the upper lakes and Quebec.

Spiritualist seance at 89 Thirty-first street, Chicago, exposed by Detective F. K. Buckmeister, employed by husband of woman who had turned spiritualist; Mrs. Celia Hughes, medium, shown posing as a spirit.

Democratic congressmen in caucus adopted resolution condemning Republicans for failure to cut Cuban tariff, declared Republican House majority controlled by trusts.

Admiral Dewey told Senate Philippine committee Aguinaldo came to Manila for "money and loot," did not know whether emancipation proclamation was issued.

Aguinaldo and all political prisoners in Philippines will be freed by proclamation on July 4 and given right to share in civil government; peace restored except in Mindanao.

Jury in the Jessie Morrison case at Eldorado, Kan., pronounces defendant guilty of the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle.

It is said that the court-martial trying Gen. Jacob H. Smith for alleged cruelties in the Philippines has not acquitted him, but suggests a severe reprimand.

June weather unprecedented for cold and rain since 1892. Vegetation will be ruined if hot weather comes now, as molds have spread near the surface.

Morgan (Ala.) charged in senate speech that part of $40,000,000 to be paid for Panama canal claim will be split up among lobbyists.

FOREIGN

Hayti presidential campaign resulting in riots and reign of terror, houses of candidates guarded.

Venezuelan government troops forced to abandon effort to recapture La Vela; Gen. Ayala, commander of Castro's army, surrendered with nearly 2,000 men.

Coronation honors include generalship for Prince of Wales and fleet admiralship for Duke of Connaught, king's brother. Sir Thomas Lipton made a baronet.

Robert S. McCormick present to Emperor Francis Joseph his credentials as his new role as United States ambassador to Austria.

Royal palace in Madrid is shaken by a powder explosion which proves fatal to two persons.

Russia is rapidly evacuating strongholds in Manchuria.

Emperor William deeply affected by King Edward's illness, has offered to hasten to London if he can be of any service.

American and other delegates to the coronation are closing their embassies and departing from London.

Coronation guests attended religious service at St. Paul's cathedral to pray for king's recovery; ambassadors, Indian princes and English nobility among them.

Coronation will take place in October if king recovers, according to Roman Westminster preparations likely to remain till outcome is known.

President Loubet signs decree closing all religious orders in France which have not complied with the law on associations.

Another anti-Christian riot is reported from China.

France gave assurance it will help the Panama canal transfer and United States will ask aid in parrying validity of title. Admiral Walker may head new commission.

Emperor William's yacht Meteor defeated English yacht Cicely, but race is claimed for latter on time allowance; kaiser himself steered Meteor.

Over 400 Boer prisoners left island of St. Helena for home, oath allegiance taken first.

Publishers of London Illustrated Journals have suffered losses of thousands of pounds by the postponement of the coronation.

Westminster cathedral, new Roman Catholic church of London and one of the most magnificent structures in the world, opened last Sunday by Cardinal Vaughan.

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We will send you by prepaid express, FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can buy elsewhere for double the money send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. Could any offer be fairer? We ship in plain sealed case; no marks of any kind to indicate contents.

We make at our own distillery every quart of whiskey we sell, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus insuring absolutely pure whiskey and saving you the dealers' big profits. We have had 36 years of continuous success, and are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers — convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases. You run no risk in accepting our offer. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Distillery, Troy, O. Established 1866. Capital $500,000.00, paid in full. *Write Nearest Office.*

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Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices in cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 25-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75
All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Farm For Sale or Trade.

80 acres; well improved; two miles from Sherwood, Wis. Will sell for part cash or exchange for productive city property. Address H. W. Clegern, Sherwood, Michigan.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2350—Square Yoke Night Dress.

Sizes, Medium and Large. The design illustrated shows a very simple night dress pattern; one that will prove serviceable for lawn in the summer season, or for flannel in the winter. In making the yoke of embroidery and insertion, a paper pattern of the yoke should be cut,

and then on it bands of trimming basted, and finally stitched through the paper on the sewing machine. Just at this time there is a fancy for gowns made of figured lawn. Eight yards of goods 27 inches wide will be required to develop this gown.

1784—Gladys Blouse.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This design is particularly attractive made up in silk, woolen or cotton fabrics. The yoke is

tucked and may be made over a lining or not, as desired. The full part of the waist is tucked to the bust, then left to form a blouse, which is gathered at the waist. A fitted bertha or collar conceals the joining of the waist and yoke; if the yoke is to be tucked, the material is tucked before cutting, as the pattern is perforated for the plain yoke facing. The size for 14 years will require 2¾ yards of goods one yard wide.

2080—Queechy Frock.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. A lovely design for a little girl's frock is here portrayed. The double-breasted blouse it cut square-necked, showing a yoke of some contrasting fabric, either plain or tucked, and is finished on either side with bre-

telles. A fitted lining is given with the blouse, which may be omitted for wash goods. The skirt is circular, with a pretty flare at the knees. Light-weight woolen and cotton fabrics are most desirable for this model.

2345—Cassidy Waist

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

2202—Odell Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The illustration shows a design for a 14 and 16-year-old girl that is particularly suitable for street wear, and will develop well in any of the

summed silks, cotton fabrics or in the light wash goods. The waist has inverted box-plaits to afford fullness, and they are covered with the stitched straps, as illustrated. The skirt is gored, and has a stitched circular flounce.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief descriptions and illustrations of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

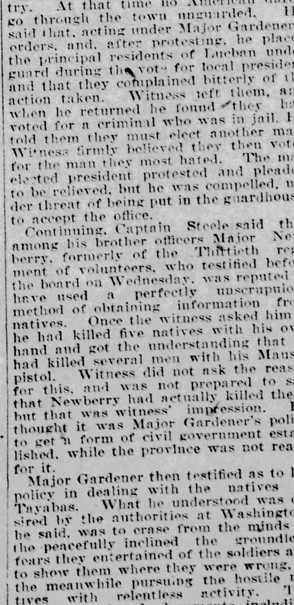
1860—Hazeldean Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

This is a dainty, stylish design, combining the popular bolero with the soft full body. This waist has the vest front with the fullness laid in three-quarter inch tucks from the neck down three inches. The bolero, which is fastened with a deep collar, extends from the under-arm seam and is fastened in front. The back is the plain French back, and the elbows are finished across the top and wrist with tucks.

2346—Monroe Frock.

Sizes 6 and 8 years. Here is a pretty little costume for a 6 and 8-year-old girl, it may be developed in French flannel, or in canvas or denim, in any one of which it would be exceedingly becoming. The



design, as illustrated, is of red denim, with a broad white linen collar and cuffs. This frock would be particularly satisfactory if developed in white corded pique. The straps on the front alternate on each side, and afford attractive fastenings. For a 6-year-old size, five yards of material 27 inches wide will be required.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ORIGIN OF "AMERICAN BEAUTY" ROSE

The famous American historian, George Bancroft, was a great lover of the rose. His rose garden at Newport, R. I., once contained four thousand rose plans. It overlooked the sea, and the walk from the house to the sea was bordered by rose beds. The garden ran down to within a hundred feet of the edge. With a heavy sea and a high wind the ocean spray was occasionally borne into the garden.

The roses were mostly arranged in long, narrow beds, skirting the walks, and did not interfere with the central open space. There were hundreds of varieties and numerous species. Most of them were hardy, remaining outdoors all the year round. A few beds of tea roses and other relatively tender sorts were carefully covered during the winter.

The famous American Beauty rose is often said to have originated in Bancroft's garden. The facts are these: In Bancroft's garden were several varieties lately imported from France. One had no label. This was much admired by a florist named George Field, who happened to be looking over the place in company with Bancroft's gardener. Field asked for a cutting. He got it. Field and his brother worked quietly for several years until they had a big stock, and then they advertised their novelty as the "American Beauty" rose. They are said to have made a small fortune out of the transaction. The American Beauty has since become the most famous of all roses in the United States. It has never failed to bring higher prices than any other rose. In the market reports it is always quoted in a class by itself. Only experts can grow it to perfection, and there is a recognized type of greenhouse specially adapted to it.—Town and Country.

KING IS GAINING.

Queen Alexandra Rides Smilingly Through Crowds.

London, July 1.—The following bulletin on the condition of King Edward was posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock this morning:

"The king has passed an excellent night. He has gained strength and made substantial improvement in all respects."

The appearance to-day of Queen Alexandra as a party participant in a public ceremony practically marks the end of the period of anxiety caused by King Edward's condition. Her presence at the review of the colonial troops by the Prince of Wales greatly increased public enthusiasm over what in itself was a picturesque and interesting event. Upwards of 2,500 colonials were brought in from the various encampments and marched through great crowds down Constitution Hill, which was lined with troops, past Buckingham Palace, which for a week has been the center of such supreme interest, and along the Mall to the Horse Guards' parade. The contingent present represented all parts of the British empire, with the exception of India, whose troops will be separately reviewed to-morrow.

The Canadian detachment numbered 600 men, and was far the largest body on parade. The smallest detachment consisted of three natives of the island of St. Lucia, Borneo, Celon, the West Indies generally, Nigeria, Uganda and other remote colonies were represented by native troops, in clothing of striking variety, while straight from the fighting line in South Africa were details from the Canadian scouts, and contingents from a number of local troops who served in the war.

The queen's appearance while on her way from the palace to the Horse Guards was greeted with salvos of cheers, which increased in strength as the spectators noticed that the ordeal of the past week had but little affected her majesty's health and noted the absence of any signs of anxiety as she cheerily acknowledged the congratulation of the public at the uninterrupted progress of the king.

The queen was seated in an open carriage. Beside her was the Princess of Wales and seated opposite were the Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark. Several carriages, containing the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Connaught and others, followed. The Prince of Wales was accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederg, Prince Charles of Denmark and their suites, and by the foreign attaches, including Major E. H. Cassatt, the United States military attachee. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, surrounded by brilliant staffs, rode behind the Prince of Wales' party.

The long lines of troops completely filled the Horse Guards' parade and their variegated uniforms stood out in vivid contrast with the trees of the parks. Thousands of spectators filled the stands or stood behind the police. Among the interested onlookers was Prince "Eddy," and the other children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. All the colonial premiers, Indian princes and other guests of the nation were present, to say nothing of members of the house of commons.

The troops marched quickly past the queen's carriage, the Prince of Wales receiving their salute. The queen then drove slowly in and out of the lines and the Prince of Wales closely inspected the troops and dismounted and conferred medals and crosses on those who had merited the honor, shaking hands with the recipients of the Victoria cross.

Then followed the most picturesque feature of the day. The Duke of Connaught at the head of the troops and facing the Prince of Wales, in clear tones gave the command, "The Parade will give three cheers for the King," and himself started the "Hip, hip." In a second the refrain was taken up and there rose cheers such as London seldom hears, the sound of which must have reached almost to the royal sick room, half a mile away. Helmets, caps and campaign hats rose in waving confusion at the bayonet's point and the assembled crowds joined in with equal vigor. A man in the Canadian ranks shouted: "And a Tiger," at which the troops and crowd yelled themselves hoarse. It was the first occasion since the announcement of the king's illness that the general public had an opportunity to vent their feeling and the people took advantage of it.

After this the Life Guards rode up to the queen's carriage, to the accompaniment of "God Save the King" and cheers not unmingled with tears of the women, many of whom were deeply affected. The queen drove slowly past the troops to Buckingham Palace, constantly bowing and smiling acknowledgements of the greetings of the people. The Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family followed. The colonials reformed in columns, and, amidst hearty cheers from the crowds, returned to their encampments.

The noticeable excitement during the past week outside Buckingham Palace at the hours the bulletins were posted was entirely absent this morning. The sanguine impression created by the doctor's reports Saturday and Sunday was maintained by the salient phrase in this morning's bulletin: "No bad symptom of any kind."

At noon the following official statement was given out at the palace:

"There is no cause for alarm in the distress caused by dressing the wound. This occurs at least twice daily. The wound, which is of considerable depth, is dressed from the bottom, as it is essential that it should heal from within outwards. The dressing causes his majesty considerable pain, which he has borne with great fortitude. In fact his majesty's courage and patience call for the greatest admiration. The king was much benefited by the change to the couch yesterday, on which he stayed for a few hours. He was moved to the couch again to-day. The electric fans down the temperature of the apartment. The queen is in constant attendance in the sick room, but the utmost quiet is enforced. The king occasionally sees his children, but the interviews are of short duration. No matters of state or business are allowed to be submitted to the king, who is also debarred from reading his correspondence. Neither Drs. Lushing, Barlow, nor Treves have left the palace since the operation, except for an occasional hour."

This statement was issued with the view of correcting the numerous unfounded stories published with circumstantial detail regarding what is alleged to transpire in the sick room.

The cheerfulness of the public is apparently fully shared by the members of the royal family. The Prince of Wales went out riding this morning and both he and the princess witnessed from the palace windows, with evident interest, a march past of the guards. The stock exchange reopened to-day with a very strong one, on the satisfactory news regarding the king's condition. Consols rose seven-sixteenths. Other departments reflected the improved feeling.

Army Changes in Philippines.

Manila, June 30.—Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, in command of the American forces at Zamboanga, Mindanao, has been ordered to Manila to take command of the department of the north. Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner will succeed Gen. Davis at Zamboanga.

Gen. Smith Coming Home.

Manila, June 30.—Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, formerly in command of the American forces on the island of Samar, who was recently tried by court martial on charges prejudicial to good order and discipline, left here yesterday for San Francisco on the transport Thomas.

CAPT. STEELE.

His Testimony as to the Conditions in Tayabas Province.

Manila, June 28.—Captain Matthew F. Steele, Sixth cavalry, testified before the board which is inquiring into the charges of cruelty, etc., brought by Major Cornelius Gardener, governor of Tayabas province, against American officers and soldiers. He said he left Tayabas in 1901, at which time he did not consider the province pacified or tranquilized.

The witness was in Major Gardener's regiment, the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry. At that time no American dared go through the town unguarded. He said that, acting under Major Gardener's orders, and, after protesting, he placed the principal residents of Lucban under guard during the vote for local president and that they complained bitterly of the action taken. Witness left them, and when he returned he found they had voted for a criminal who was in jail. He told them they must elect another man. Witness firmly believed they then voted for the man they most hated. The man elected president protested and pleaded to be relieved, but he was compelled, under threat of being put in the guardhouse, to accept the office.

Continuing, Captain Steele said that among his brother officers Major Newberry, formerly of the Thirtieth regiment of volunteers, who testified before the board on Wednesday, was reputed to have used a perfectly unscrupulous method of obtaining information from natives. Once the witness asked him if he had killed any natives with his own hand and got the understanding that he had killed several men with his Mauser pistol. Witness did not ask the reason for this, and was not prepared to say that Newberry had actually killed them, but that was witness' impression. He thought it was Major Gardener's policy to get a form of civil government established, while the province was not ready for it.

Major Gardener then testified as to his policy in dealing with the natives of Tayabas. What he understood was desired by the authorities at Washington, he said, was to erase from the minds of the peacefully inclined the groundless fears they entertained of the soldiers and to show them where they were wrong, in the meanwhile pursuing the hostile natives with relentless activity. The major introduced documents, including a report of Gen. Theodore Schwan, commending him (Gardener) and the Thirtieth regiment of volunteers.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

Pittsburg, June 30.—The plate glass and window glass industries of the country are at a standstill, the former plants for one and the latter for two months, throwing idle an aggregate of 10,000 men. The complete shut down of the plate glass factories is a condition never before existing in this country. The plate glass men go out on an agreement with the producers which the Pittsburg plate glass manufacturers insisted upon, thereby forcing the smaller concerns to fall in line. The window glass workers who have quit are employed in the independent factories, the American company's and the Federation company's employes having quit on May 15.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Before the Senate Committee on Philippines.

Washington, June 26.—Admiral Dewey made a statement before the senate committee on the Philippines to-day concerning the early operations at Manila, when he was in command of the American naval forces in Philippine waters. The admiral's statement contributed an important addition to the history of the surrender of the city of Manila. This consisted of a positive statement by the admiral to the effect that the city had not been surrendered to him at the time the Spanish fleet was sunk and that when the city did surrender it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between himself and the Spanish governor general.

The admiral was questioned by Senator Lodge. He said that he had first heard from Aguinaldo and his friends about April 1, 1898, a month before the battle in Manila bay, when it became certain that there was to be war.

"I then heard that there were a number of Filipinos who desired to accompany the fleet to Manila," he continued. All of them were young and earnest. I did not attach much importance to them or to what they said. The day before we left Hong Kong I received a telegram from Consul General Pratt, located at Singapore, saying that Aguinaldo was at Singapore and would join me at Hong Kong. I replied 'all right; tell him to come aboard,' but I attached so little importance to the message that I sailed without Aguinaldo and before he arrived. There were then many promises as to what the Filipinos would do, but I did not depend upon them. Consul Williams assured me that upon our arrival and the firing of the first gun, 30,000 Filipinos would rise. None did arise and I frequently joked him on this point."

Admiral Dewey said the Spanish governor wanted to surrender the city to him after the destruction of the fleet, and that he (Dewey) would have accepted the surrender if he had had 5,000 troops to garrison the city.

He told about Aguinaldo's arrival, saying that he put him ashore and told him to organize his people. Aguinaldo came back discouraged and wanted to go to Japan, but the admiral told him to continue his efforts. The admiral said he paid no attention to Aguinaldo's first proclamation of independence of the Filipinos. Speaking of Aguinaldo's military operations he said he did wonderfully in whipping the Spanish.

Admiral Dewey said emphatically that he never had recognized Aguinaldo's government; nor did he salute Aguinaldo's flags; he never called Aguinaldo "General," but addressed him as "Don Emilio."

The admiral said he had never given the Philippine republic the slightest recognition; that he had no authority to do so, and did not consider it an organized government. He said the Spaniards were fearful of the Filipinos entering Manila, and therefore surrendered to him in advance. He said there was no need for the loss of a man in the capture of the city. No gun would have been fired, but for the desire of the governor who said his honor demanded that a few shots be fired, "so I had to fire and kill a few people," said the admiral.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Received Offer of Surrender of Manila After the Battle.

Washington, June 27.—Admiral Dewey continued his testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines to-day. Replying to questions put by Senator Patterson he said that he had begun negotiations with the governor general of the Philippines, Gen. Jaudenes, for the surrender of the city and the negotiations were conducted through the Belgian consul, who, after the death of the British consul, had been very courteous in acting as a go-between. It was a diplomatic negotiation, no letters being written. The admiral said he had informed Gen. Merritt of the proffer of General Judenes but that he did not believe that Merritt had taken much "stock in it."

"I assured him that such was the case," said the admiral, "but told him of the arrangement that before the surrender should take place I was to engage an outlying fort and make the signal in the international code, 'Do you surrender,' after which the Spaniards were to hoist the white flag on the southern bastion. I may say that I was the first to discover the flag, notwithstanding I had stationed 50 men to look out for it. It was a thick day, and I chanced to be the first to discover it."

He also said he had read the testimony of Gen. MacArthur, saying that he knew of no agreement of the kind mentioned, but that it had not been his (Dewey's) business to communicate with any one except the commanding officer."

Asked by Mr. Patterson to explain his statement that Gen. Merritt had not accepted the report that the Spaniards had agreed to capitulate, Admiral Dewey said that was only his belief. "I don't believe," he said, "that the general entirely trusted the Spanish authorities. Still he did not say so in so many words. I may add that I have since learned that some of the Spanish officers were tempted to fire at us, though they did not do so. Even my own flag lieutenant did not accept their proffer as in the best faith. I know, however, that they would surrender for I understood what straits they were in."

Replying to a question as to whether the agreement to surrender had been made public at the time of the attack upon Manila, Admiral Dewey said he thought not.

"There are," he said, "lots of things which were not communicated to the public."

Mr. Patterson sought to secure from Admiral Dewey an admission that Aguinaldo had issued a proclamation of independence to the Filipinos about the time of the sinking of the Spanish squadron but the admiral said he did not remember it although it was possible that he might have done so.

Mr. Patterson then read the paper forwarded by Consul General Pratt, May 20, 1898, in which the Philippine leader said that providence had opened the way for independence to the Filipinos and spoke of the Americans as their liberators. The admiral said, however, that the did not remember to have seen the paper. He had, he said, given Aguinaldo a printing press and probably he used this press for getting out his proclamation.

In reply to a question the admiral said that Consul Williams, who had been stationed at Manila, was an honest man although perhaps quite enthusiastic. The admiral did not, however, remember to have promised Aguinaldo his "cordial co-operation," as the consul had reported. For the purpose of making inquiry concerning some of the representations of Consul General Wildman, located at Hong Kong, Mr. Patterson asked concerning that gentleman's character. The admiral apparently hesitated to reply but then said: "He's dead—I'd rather not say. He was the United States consul general."

He added that he would prefer not to reply to further questions but when Mr. Patterson persisted he added: "He was a very able man—an able consul."

Mr. Patterson then read Mr. Wildman's letter of July 18, 1898, saying that Aguinaldo had conducted himself in a dignified manner, etc., and the admiral assented to the truth of this statement. Speaking of Aguinaldo's loyalty the witness said that he had become suspicious of that leader before the receipt of his proclamation of July 15. He said, "I began to suspect that he was not loyal to us when he demurred to moving out of Cavite when our troops arrived."

"You mean that they were thinking more of their own independence than of us?"

"Yes."

Admiral Dewey also testified concerning the arms sent to Manila to Aguinaldo and Senator Diterich asked if the admiral if "he did not believe that the arms were purchased with money previously paid by Spain to secure pence and that it was his intention to use the money to foment another insurrection?"

The admiral's reply was: "Exactly so."

Admiral Dewey said he had forwarded the proclamations of Aguinaldo to Washington without reading them. "The days and nights were not long enough for my work at that time," said the admiral. "Since you have asked my opinion," said he in answer to a question, "I will say I believe Aguinaldo was there for gain, for loot, for money and that independence never entered his head."

Senator Carmack asked him why he furnished such a man arms and helped to organize his army, to which the admiral replied that "all was fair in war," and that there were no American troops in the islands to oppose the Spanish. When he assisted Aguinaldo he did not call him a robber and plunderer, but the "insurgent leader."

"I say I think he was there for loot and money," he continued. "Did you think he was there for anything else?" he asked, turning to Senator Carmack.

"I do," responded the senator.

"Well, I swear I don't," said the admiral, emphatically.

Answering several questions the admiral said he thought he knew Aguinaldo better than Gen. Otis, Gen. Bell, or any other officer as he saw more of him.

He had not been "in Manila 48 hours before I saw he was there for loot, for he was then taking everything he could lay his hands on from everybody and I expect he got the lion's share."

The inquiry ended rather abruptly at 12 o'clock. Senator Carmack asked:

"You don't know of a single dishonest act on the part of Aguinaldo, yet you regard him as a thief?"

Admiral Dewey rose and said: "I think I shan't answer that question," and taking his hat and bowing he left the room.

The examination of the admiral will continue to-morrow.

AGUINALDO.

Admiral Dewey Believes He Was a Mere Figurehead for Others.

Washington, June 28.—The third days' testimony given by Admiral Dewey before the senate committee on the Philippines, began with a reference to the statement made by the admiral at the first day's proceedings concerning the proffer made by the Spanish governor general to surrender to him. Senator Carmack called attention to the fact that the press reports made it appear that he had said that during the next 24 hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1, there had been several proffers of surrender on the part of the government. The admiral replied that he had said that between May and August 13, the governor-general had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy. The first proffer, he said, was made in May through the Belgian consul. At the time, the admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila, and was working towards the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped yesterday, Senator Carmack asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the admiral replied. "But," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1, the city could have been taken possession of, and we would have had, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the admiral said:

"I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead, and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mabini was one of these, and Gen. Luna, whom he later had killed, was another."

Replying to another question, the admiral said it was the general report throughout the east that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money. Nor did he remember that this report had been denied by American officers in the Philippines. Among officers quoted on this question was Gen. Green, and the admiral called attention to the fact that Gen. Green had not given his authority.

"If," he said, "Aguinaldo told him, I don't think the authority was good."

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?"

"Because he was living almost like a prince. He had nothing when he landed at Manila and he could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungrateful for me to state the fact, but it is true, that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No; that is war, as you know."

Continuing his reply to this question, the admiral said the Philippine army was then only a mob and without organization, and had to be fed and clothed. He did as many have done—he made the country support him."

"Did you regard that proceeding as pillage and loot?"

"Well, we didn't do that way. For instance, I took all the coal in sight, but I paid for it."

Senator Patterson—"Do you refer to Aguinaldo taking property for the support of the army as loot and pillage?"

Admiral Dewey—"That's one part of it."

Senator Carmack—"You didn't object at that time?"

Admiral Dewey—"No; but he soon got beyond me."

A number of questions were asked in regard to statements made by Generals Green, Bell, and others, but the witness asked to be excused from criticising officers of the army, and the chair, Senator Beveridge, said that he was not required to answer any question the replies to which would involve such criticism. Thereupon the admiral said he was "very glad," and Senator Carmack said he knew of no such rule, but he supposed he would have to submit. The admiral added that no opinions by others would change his opinion of Aguinaldo.

Senator Carmack—"Then is it a fact that you took a man to Manila to be a leader of the native people who had but recently betrayed these people for a bribe?"

Admiral Dewey—"I think that would make no difference. The country was under a reign of terror."

"Then you wanted a man who could organize the natives?"

"No; I didn't want any one. Aguinaldo and his people were forced upon me by Consul Pratt and others."

"Did the consul and others have any power to force these people upon you?"

"Yes, by constant pressure. I didn't want the Filipino refugees because I didn't believe that a half dozen of them would do any good in view of the report that thousands would rise up in insurrection upon our arrival at Manila. I thought they would play a very small part.

"Then you placed the country at the mercy of a man who would plunder and rob, notwithstanding you had no need of his services?"

This question the admiral declined to answer, and Senator Patterson took the witness, asking if Aguinaldo had ever talked to him on the basis of selling out to the Americans. The admiral replied in the negative, and Mr. Patterson then asked if the Filipino leader had ever asked for money. The reply was that Aguinaldo had asked to exchange gold for Mexican dollars.

"I was pretty sure as to where he had gotten the dollars, as he had not brought them with him," said the admiral, "and I thought that the fact that he wanted gold was pretty good indication that he was getting ready to leave. That was one thing which made me think that the man was feathering his own nest, but it was only a suspicion."

Here the admiral again referred to Aguinaldo's style at Malolos, and Senator Patterson asked if that style had not served the purpose of inspiring the admiration of his followers and holding their allegiance. To this inquiry the witness replied that the style was "probably more inspiring to them than to those from whom the property had been taken."

"Do you think that is proper testimony?" asked Mr. Patterson, and Chairman Beveridge interfered with a strong protest against inuendoes against Admiral Dewey. He considered the question as discourteous.

Mr. Patterson, however, disclaimed any intention to be otherwise than respectful, and he continued his questions.

"Do you know," he asked, "whether Aguinaldo has a dollar to-day?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "I haven't been in the Philippines for three years; how should I know?"

In answer to pressing questions, the admiral said he and General Anderson did not agree very well, but he added that he was there to tell what he knew and was not responsible for what others said.

"I don't like your questions," he said to Senator Patterson. "And I don't think I ought to be required to answer them."

Senator Beveridge, presiding, said that the admiral need not make replied.

Both Senators Beveridge and Dietrich asked questions to bring out the fact that the admiral, upon further acquaintance with the Filipinos, felt they were not capable of self government. The admiral then was excused.

OHIO'S NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Columbus, O., June 27.—Hon. Harry L. Gordon was last evening appointed lieutenant governor by Governor Nash to succeed Hon. Carl I. Nippert. The appointment follows as the result of the decision yesterday rendered by the supreme court in the Tranger mandamus case.

Senator Harry L. Gordon, who was appointed lieutenant governor of Ohio yesterday, and who will preside at the extraordinary session of the legislature which will be called, is a Hoosier by birth and is 42 years old. He has been a Cincinnatian for the last five years, and is one of the prominent attorneys of the city and high in Republican circles.

He was born in Metamora, Ind., April 27, 1860. He received his school and college education in Indiana, graduating from DePauw University, at Greencastle, Ind. He studied for the bar and practiced in Kansas, where he was elected a state senator before coming to Cincinnati. He came here in 1897. He was appointed a member of the board of supervisors in 1899, of which board he is now president. He is a prominent clubman, a member of the Business Men's Club, Avondale Athletic Club, Young Men's Blaine Club, Stamina League and the Iran-nic-nics.

Mr. Gordon will be sworn in as lieutenant governor as soon as possible, and Governor Nash will formally give the ten days' notice required by law to convene an extraordinary session of the General Assembly. Mr. Gordon will preside over the deliberations of the Senate at the extraordinary session.

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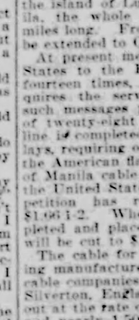

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TWO PACIFIC CABLES

One to Manila, and the Great British Line to Australia.

Washington, June 30.—Within the next eighteen months Washington and Manila, for the purpose of communication, will be brought within fifteen minutes of each other.

A cable line is being laid by the Pacific Commercial Cable company, which is practically the same as the Commercial Cable company, now in control of the submarine telegraph lines, and of the great Postal Telegraph company in the United States. A cable line connecting Honolulu with San Francisco, 2,000 miles long, will be finished by the first of November. This line will be extended to Sand Island in the Midways, a distance of 1,200 miles, thence to Guam, 2,000 miles farther, and thence around the island of Luzon to the city of Manilla, the whole line being about 7,000 miles long. From Manila the cable will be extended to China and Japan.

At present messages from the United States to the Philippines are relayed fourteen times, and as each relay requires the services of two operators, such messages pass through the hands of twenty-eight men. When the new line is completed there will be three relays, requiring only six operators. When the American flag was raised in the city of Manila cable tolls from that point to the United States were $2.37 1-2. Competition has reduced these tolls to $1.93 1-2. When the new line is completed and placed in operation the tolls will be cut to $1 a word.

The cable for the new line is now being manufactured by one of the largest cable companies in the world, located at Silverton, England. It is being turned out at the rate of twenty-six miles a day and nearly 1,500 miles of the first section, from San Francisco to Honolulu, is finished. The landing point at San Francisco will be situated off Cliff house.

In constructing this new cable and landing the ends on United States territory the Pacific Commercial Cable company is acting under the law passed by congress in 1902. The company is required to handle all the business of the United States government at a rate which shall be fixed by the postmaster general annually. The government business shall have precedence over everything else, and in time of war or other emergencies, the government may take charge and operate the lines during the existence of such emergencies. To these requirements the Pacific Cable company voluntarily has added a provision under which the government may purchase their property upon an appraised valuation.

When the new trans-Pacific cable is completed, President Roosevelt, sitting in the White House at Washington, will be able to communicate with Governor General Taft in Manila in fifteen minutes, or in less time than it takes to ride from the White House to the capitol.

British Cable to Australia.

Ottawa, June 30.—The new all-British Pacific cable, connecting Great Britain with Canada, New Zealand and Australia, will be in operation early in November. This is the statement of C. Reynolds, general manager of the cable board, who has just passed through here on his way to England. Already the cable section from Australia to the Fijis is operating, with a good business.

The largest cable steamer afloat will soon be paying out the longest cable in the world. This boat, the Colonia, which was built by the Pacific company to lay the 3,500 miles of line between Fanning Island, an isolated spot nearly 1,000 miles south of Honolulu, to Bamfield Creek, in British Columbia, will reach Vancouver in September.

Messages between the great southern cities of Australia and England will be carried no less than 15,000 miles. After leaving Australia a message will have 7,000 miles to travel before it reaches the station in Canada. Thence it will be carried 4,000 miles overland, mainly by the Canadian Pacific company, to Canso, N. S. A table of rates has not yet been fixed, but a considerable reduction from present rates will be made.

The cable will cost about $11,000,000. It will have a large conductor of copper to obtain the best possible speed. In the vicinity of the Fijis, where the teredo is likely to cut into the gutta percha, it is protected by a brass casing.

President Roosevelt authorized denial of report he had ordered investigation of anthracite trust; has not read Carroll D. Wright's report. Is interested only in ending miners' strike.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

It is not so much what we do as what we think that brings results. By the force put out of what you permanently think are you carried as on a current to those results? You need do but very little until you see that the time and opportunity has come for doing.

Thursday.

There never was a right endeavor but it finally succeeded. Patience and patience, we shall win at the last.

Friday.

Courage is what is needed, that kind of courage which the knowledge of the possession of power gives to the individual man or woman. And every one has this power, only that he does not recognize it.

Saturday.

Teach boys and girls the beauty and glory of self-dependence. Teach them that the disappointment of to-day is to give strength for the morrow, and therefore not to be groaned over.

Sunday.

Cultivate poise in all you do. The whole cosmos offers you this instruction. Note the perfect balance of cause and effect. Nature is the great economist.

Monday.

The spiritual harvest of a life is its garnered intentions, the sum of its efforts, the total of its motives and desires.

Tuesday

Confucius said: If I am building a mountain and stop before the last basketful of earth is placed on the summit, I have failed.

The Path To Power. ...The Way To Win.

Emily S. Bouton.

"Aim at something; ne'er surrender,
Arm thee in the mail of truth."

Everybody wants power.

Few indeed, if any, are there whose eyes are not fixed upon some goal, which reached, will make them pre-eminent among their fellows. Of these the greater number, finding the path leading thither full of obstacles, work half-heartedly, or cease their efforts declaring success impossible.

When they uttered that word they set the seal to failure. It was Mirabeau who exclaimed with fervor to his remonstrating secretary: "Impossible? Never name to me that blockhead of a word."

The path to power is rarely an easy one to travel. Looking over the lives of any of the great ones of earth, watching their day-by-day efforts and struggles with the obstacles continually rising in their way, and it becomes evident that the whole secret of success lay in "the will power, the determination, in untiring industry, in the ability to seize and make the most of the situation." They were not discouraged at a single failure, at many disappointments, but renewed their efforts until the battle was won. It is an old story many times told of Robert Bruce, who, defeated, hid from his enemies in a cave, his brave heart filled with despair, and while waiting and bitterly thinking, idly watched a spider climbing up the uneven wall to reach the place where it desired to spread its net. Six times it fell but the seventh reached its goal. It taught a lesson which gave Bruce back his courage to try again and yet again, until his country gained its freedom.

We all need just such lessons and Nature everywhere teaches them, if we are willing to read. In Bulwer's novel, Zanoni calls the attention of Viola to a distorted tree trunk, crowned, however, by a top green and fluorishing. "Some wind," he said, scattered the germ from which it sprung, in the clefts of the rock. Choked up and walled around by crags and buildings, by nature and man, its life has been one struggle for the light. You see how it has writhed and twisted—how, meeting the barrier in one spot, it has labored and worked, stem and branch, toward the clear skies at last. What has preserved it through each distavor of birth and circumstances—why are its leaves as green and fair as those of the vine behind you, which, with all its arms, can embrace the open sunshine? My child, because of the very instinct that impelled the struggle,—because the labor for the light won to the light at length."

It always does. The labor for the light will inevitably "win to the light," unless it is broken and spasmodic, rendered so by doubts and fears about being able to overcome the difficulties in the way.

Every obstacle is a challenge to the strength and courage. Met as such with a welcome, and they can be made to vanish, or the path around them will become visible. "The favors of fortune," said an old philosopher, "are like steep rocks; only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit." If we may not be eagles, then let the slower, more tortuous way be followed. The end is the same if the eye be kept on the goal.

The quickest way to gain power in the world is to first gain power over oneself. A serene self-poise that holds the whole being steady under all sorts of provocations and disappointments makes the path skyward much easier to climb. The man who can keep his temper in the face of contradiction and opposition, who can bear harshness and contumely unmoved, who can look at sorrow and pain with the mien of a conqueror, has an almost inestimable advantage over any who, not thus panoplied, may dispute his way. The overcoming of self, the attainment of self-control, is truly one of the paths to power.

Another thought comes in this connection. It is of the higher side of this desire for what is represented by that word of significance. Studying the record of noble lives, and we discover that each is one of purpose and accomplishment; of purpose which sprang into being through a belief and faith that One higher than himself had given the inspiration. The message came and with it an irresistible force compelling to accomplishment.

This guidance is possible to each and every one of us, but not until we have learned to obey the lesson taught by the pregnant words, Know thyself. "To know oneself is to recognize one's own divinity—to become acquainted with one's own soul." Feeling, understanding this illuminating presence of the Divine, there comes that leading which is named intuition, and which, followed, invariably brings success. It is the light which always comes from a consciousness of the Unity of all life.

Some words of Judge Wilson are full of suggestion. "In absolute faith," he says, "you hold up the bright pictures of noble desire and resolve; that is your work. Spirit, one with your divine selfhood, will illuminate and give visible form and expression to them, if you hold them firm and true, for that is Spirit's work. Do your part faithfully, that is all there is for you, your conscious self to do. Thus is all true power born."

You see then what is necessary to win power. First of all, to master oneself, second, a definite aim, pursued with unflagging energy, invincible courage, untiring industry, and never doubting or fearing the result. Nothing in the way of attainment is then impossible. The highest results, however, only come, when added to these, is the recognition of the inner, diviner self whose voice has led so many of the great ones of the earth to their wonderful accomplishment.

The Cozy Corner.

Anent the "Centralized School System."

Some three or four weeks ago I read a letter in the Cosy Corner from Mr. William Bawden on the subject of "Centralized Schools," and have been looking for a reply, giving the desired information, for, like the writer of the paper, I am "seeking light."

I consider the matter of vast importance and am painfully aware that the rural schools—those schools in our "little red schoolhouses"—are not what they once were. I came very near saying that they have fallen into decadence.

The fact is, the rural schools are institutions of immense importance; such importance that they call for the support of every good citizen, as a careful perusal of history and biography reveals the fact that in the past our leading statesmen and most profound thinkers have come from the ranks of the rural army, and in the future, as in the past, we shall have to depend upon this class to furnish men with sound, healthy brains and honest, patriotic hearts who shall hold the helm of the "Ship of State" and guide the destinies of the nation.

This is the outlook, and it is intensified by the recent revelations which show conclusively that many of the municipal governments are rotten to the core.

Mr. Bawden calls attention to the fact that the intelligence of the rural people is underestimated by the dwellers in towns and cities. In this I agree with him. Nevertheless it is a painful fact that there is a vast multitude of rural children who never have half a chance for the development of their ability, and in the interest of these, in the interest of the commonwealth and of the nation, I would favor and do all in my power to forward any scheme that will give them a better chance, and while I have misgivings as to the practicability of this centralizing scheme, I do not assert that it is altogether impracticable. I want information and shall give it my careful attention, hoping, with more light on the subject, I may be convinced of its entire practicability.

Though an old man, I am not a "mossback," and believe in progress all along the lines—especially the educational line—for it seems to me that our progress in this direction is not altogether satisfactory.

In my neighborhood the subject has been discussed with much interest and there is the usual diversity of opinion expressed as to the value of the centralized system, many of the "discussers" knowing nothing of its merits practically and very little theoretically.

Our "way up" educators pronounce it to be the "right thing in the right place," but the "way up" men are not, as a rule, practical men, and are prone to make positive declarations, without sufficient investigation of a subject.

If we can obtain some direct evidence as to the value of this new departure from an unbiased source, we shall, all who are interested in that which is to have such an untold influence on the future of our children, and, through them, on our country, be very glad, indeed, and it would seem that the Blade could not devote a part of its columns to a better advantage than by giving to its readers this valuable information upon a most important subject. With sincere respect.—M. W. Cook, Iowa.

An Object Lesson.

I feel almost as well acquainted with the M. G. R., as with the members of the Cosy Corner, and read their letters with a great deal of interest. One of their number, "Brother Jonathan," I think, suggested that the Merry-Go-Rounders might unite for the cause of temperance. I heartily endorse that proposition.

One member of our Blade Household says let us not discuss "child rearing, temperance, etc., because it might cause controversy that would hurt someone's feelings." As for me, I hope I may die before I fail, by word or act, to advocate the cause of temperance, though I hope not to hurt anyone's feelings by what I may say or do.

Let me tell you of an incident that occurred in my little town quite recently: In the dirtiest, darkest corner of the blacksmith shop lay a drunken wretch; I do not need to describe his condition to you, you all know the disgusting details of a man's conduct at such a time.

When the merry laughter of the children going home from school was heard, the loathesome wretch raised his head and watched them until he saw his brother's two little sons passing the door, when he called to them. Seeing their uncle lying there, the boys ran to him, and he, drawing a bottle of whisky from his coat pocket, told them to drink, which they did.

Half a dozen men were standing by and saw the whole performance and not one of them made an effort to save the children. Was not that one of the times when it was in order to "talk" temperance?—Emery.

Sensible Suggestions.

I have two or three little hints that I have found helpful, which I will send to the Cosy Corner, hoping others may find them equally so:

First, if you live in the city and buy a pint of milk a day as I do, you probably find it difficult to secure cream enough for your coffee if you "set" the milk in a shallow basin as I used to do. If you will put the milk in a bottle with a small neck—like a regular milk bottle, or a pickle bottle—you will find that every bit of the cream will be at the top to pour into your pitcher in the morning. Cream being at the small opening of the bottle prevents any milk from mixing with it, while it is almost impossible to skim a pan without getting as much milk as cream.

The second idea is, that if you use vinegar and kerosene, one-half each, in cleaning your linoleum or oilcloth, you will find that it will remove the dirt and leave a glossy surface that is not only nice to look at, but keeps clean longer, and causes the cloth to wear better than if it was washed with water or milk.

Dip a cloth in the mixture of vinegar and kerosene and rub gently. There will be no need to go over it the second time, as it will dry, and the odor will evaporate in a very few minutes.

I also find that a cloth wet with kerosene and used to wipe painted or varnished floors makes the work much better and easier.

Thirdly, and lastly, if you have ever tried to hang your hat up, you know how prone it is not to hang, but to fall idotically on the floor "at once and immediately," as Samantha Allen would say. Just sew a loop of narrow ribbon inside the crown. When the hat is on your head the loop is out of sight, and when you hang the hat up by the loop, it hangs.

If you attend the theatre, or a church where hats must be removed, you can put a pin in the back of the seat in front of you and hang the loop of ribbon over that and enjoy the play, or the sermon, with no anxiety about your hat to interfere with your happiness.—Sarah Alice, from Maine

Some Other Things.

Housekeepers are very much annoyed by scorched spots on table linen or articles of clothing, sometimes. A paste can be made which will remove them entirely. To make this paste, use half an ounce of white castile soap, finely shaved, two ounces of earth secured at the druggists, the juice of two peeled onions and one cupful of vinegar; stir well and let it boil thoroughly. Cool before spreading over the scorched spot, and let it remain until dry; then wash out and the places will have disappeared.

Great care should be taken in washing delicately tinted shirt waists or summer gowns, to prevent fading. Alum used in the rinsing water will prevent green from fading. A handfull of salt, thrown into the rinsing water, should be used to set blue. Ox-gall is good to use for gray and brown. Hay-water, made by pouring boiling water over hay, is excellent for washing tan or brown linen. When this is not used, the garments will soon look faded and bleached.

If one has butter that is not entirely sweet, add to it a little more salt and a pinch of soda and bring to a boil on the stove. When cold, remove the cake, wipe it dry, and it will be found perfectly sweet for cooking.

To prevent the water in the cistern from becoming sour, lower into it a bag filled with charcoal. Half a bushel is sufficient for a cistern of ordinary size. Also keep the cistern open to the air, if possible.

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

Rain water and white Castile soap in lukewarm suds form the best mixture in which to wash embroideries.

HAMLIN GARLAND, "TENTING."

Interior of the genuine Indian teepee of Hamlin Garland, author of The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop, at Eagle's Nest Camp, Oregon, Illinois. It was made for the author by Cheyenne women, and is eighteen feet in diameter. The willow couch is of Cheyenne manufacture; the blankets are Navajo, the basket Apache. The beaded buffalo skin dew-cloth at the back of the couch is a rare one, its dangles being formed of antelope toes and of feathers. The shirt worn by Mr. Garland is a Ghost-Dance shirt—that is, it contains no metal nor anything belonging to the white man. The pipe and pouch are of Sioux manufacture.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

NUMBER 3.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of a correct position in standing or walking. To stand erect does not mean—as is often supposed—to bend the body backward from the hips upward. In some instances this is carried to such an extent that the whole upper part of the body is thrown out of the perpendicular, which is no more desirable than the forward position would be.

The proper position for standing is with the heels together, toes turned out, shoulders thrown back, the back straight, abdomen drawn in, head erect and chin down so that the eyes may look straight forward. In the perfect model a straight line from the chin would touch the instep of the foot about midway between the end of the toes and the ankle.

Compare this position with that taken by many women who really think they are standing straight. True, their shoulders are thrown back, but the abdomen

CHEST AND ARM EXERCISE.

is thrown forward in a manner that effectually prevents the proper equilibrium of the body, and a "wobbling" gait in walking is a natural result. The chin is elevated and protruded drawing the head back and causing an appearance of discomfort and ungracefulness. In this position the muscles which should keep the body in proper position, are prevented from doing their work, and the tendency is toward a collapse, a general sinking down of the body in spite of our efforts to support its weight first upon one leg and then upon the other.

It is said—and very truly—that not one woman in fifty knows how to walk properly, and the fact that they do not, accounts for the fatigue which prevents many of them from taking more of this necessary exercise. When the body stands upright, the feet are resting on the heels and toes equally, while the weight of the body is supported upon the middle arch of the foot, half way between these.

In walking, the body is made to lean forward so as to rest entirely upon the toes, or ball of the foot, immediately back of them; the head is drawn up by the muscles in the back of the leg, which, in this way, lift the ankle and the whole body forward so as to carry it in an outward direction, each leg bearing alternately the weight of the body, the muscles of both combining harmoniously to produce an easy and graceful movement which can be continued for a considerable length of time without producing fatigue.

Understanding the process of walking one can readily see the reason why the ball of the foot should be first placed upon the ground. If, as with many people, the heel first strikes the ground, not only does the spinal column receive a jar, but the muscles of the leg in lifting the heel preparatory to giving the next forward movement, are obliged to work at a disadvantage and throw the body forward with a jerky motion not only ungraceful, but very fatiguing.

"Dawdling" along the street is not walking; neither is moving as if weights were attached to the feet. There must be spring and elasticity in the step, the head erect, the chest well up and the rules for deep breathing properly observed; then the one hundred or more muscles of the body that are used in walking will receive proper exercise for their full development. It is often found a help to taking proper exercise of this kind that there be an objective point in view, for though an aimless walk, merely for exercise, will, undoubtedly be beneficial, there will be more interest felt if a certain limit is placed upon the distance, each day endeavoring to lessen the time required to reach it.

The amount of walking, as of any other exercise, should depend upon the person. An invalid should begin with a short walk increasing the distance as her strength will admit, but always stopping before she is too exhausted to recover with an hour's rest. Those who are not invalids, should walk on every possible occasion in place of riding.

An excellent exercise for developing the chest and arms, is this: Stand erect with the heels together and the arms stretched straight in front of the body on a level with the shoulders, until the finger tips touch the wall. Then with the knees unbent and feet flat upon the floor, place the hands against the wall, lean forward, bending the elbows, until the breast touches the wall; push the body again to an upright position by straightening the arms. Do not raise the heels. Repeat this five times, inhaling a deep breath as your body goes forward and exhaling it when rising. After a few trials, the number of exercises can be increased. This will be difficult at first and you should rest frequently so as not to become too tired.

Cherry Pie.

The common red or sour cherries make the best pies. Line a deep dish with a good paste, fill it nearly full of stoned cherries, sprinkle over these four large spoonfuls of sugar—and if another is added it will do no harm—dredge on this a large tablespoonful of flour; cover with an upper crust rolled as thin as possible, and bake.

Make a vent in the crust to allow the escape of the steam while baking, and after pressing the edges of the crust firmly together, bind them with a strip of cloth wrung out of cold water. This will prevent the juice from escaping and can be easily removed as soon as the pie is baked.

Cherry Snow.

Soften one-half boxful of gelatine in one cupful of cold water, then dissolve in one cupful of building water; add the juice of two lemons and one cupful of sugar. When cool, stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, beat until very light, then add one pint of pitted sweet cherries. Turn into a border mold and when stiff, slip onto the dish in which it is served, fill the center with cherries that have stood for an hour or more covered with sugar.

Cherry Tapioca.

Wash and soak over night one cupful of tapioca. In the morning put it over the fire with one pint of water and simmer slowly until it is perfectly clear. Stone one and a half pints of sweet cherries, add sugar to taste, mix well with the tapioca and pour into a mold. When cold, serve with sugar and cream. This quantity will serve eight people.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The first woman to graduate from Oberlin College was in the class of 1838; in 1839 there were six young women in the class, of which it is said Mrs. Sarah Carson Putnam, of Wichita, Kan., is the only surviving member. Another member of the class who died in 1853 was Catherine Lyon Barrows, the mother of the recently deceased honored president of the college.

That a college education does not cause a girl to forget her relations is proven by this extract from a private letter written by a woman student of a state university:

Yesterday we gave an open lesson in the gymnasium. Heretofore no male guests have been allowed, but this time the girls were given invitations for their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, and it was surprising to see how many "adopted" brothers there were. Even the Spanish South Americans had "sisters," who invited them to be present.

While it may not be at all apropos to the last item, it may still be of interest to know that the diamond solitaire is no longer the most correct engagement ring. Now the ruby is sought for by the up-to-date fiancee, as it has been found by scientific explorers in the language and lore of love tokens, that this brilliant stone was used in many of the first betrothal rings of which we have any knowledge.

However, the engagement will hold just the same should an old-fashioned couple insist upon using a diamond ring.

Miss Cecelia Beaux, one of the ablest portrait painters in America, is painting a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Beaux has received well deserved recognition at every exhibition where her work has been placed.

An American girl has been chosen to paint a portrait of Queen Alexandra. She is Miss Ann West Shaw, a grand niece of Benjamin West.

If sheets and tablecloths are wrung by putting the selvedge edges through the wringer, the edges will not curl up, and will iron more easily. All articles should be hung to dry the way of the warp of the cloth; this prevents them from drawing out of shape in drying, and preserves the new look of the cloth.

If you have a blue gown, or shirt waist which is likely to fade in washing, let it lie in a strong vinegar water for half an hour before starching it, and dry in the shade, and if any of your advanced and up-to-date friends talks to you about her "tub gowns," do not be led to think she means anything; she is only calling her "wash dresses" by the latest name for them.

Try adding a part of a cupful of milk to the water in which you boil old potatoes. It will make them white and mealy.

Do not eat a hearty meal when tired. Sit down and sip, very slowly, a glass of hot milk, or of water, either hot or cold. This will rest your tired stomach so that you will probably escape the fit of indigestion that usually follows a full meal taken into a tired body.

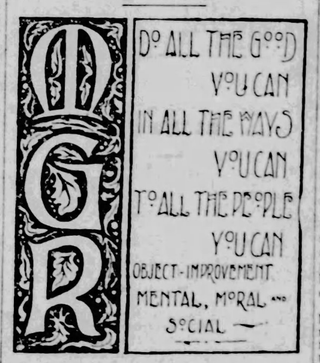
The "slow sipping" is what does the work.

For a bruise, or a sprain there is nothing better than the remedy used by "Jill" when she plastered "Jack's" head with "vinegar and brown paper."

Do not bandage an injured limb tightly; it will do more harm than good, except in cases of cuts where it is necessary in order to stop the flow of blood. A loose bandage, wet with arnica, or Pond's extract, or if these are not at hand, with a strong tea made from wormwood or Southern wood, is excellent.

A crust of bread is good for removing grease or dust stains from light felt hats, gloves or even woolen dresses.

Inexpensive and durable picture books for the little ones may be made from paper cambric in bright colors. One-half yard will make a book with eight good-sized leaves. Pink the edge of the leaves and bind the book with ribbon. The colored plates in fashion magazines, advertisements, etc., will furnish very attractive pictures; the latter should be cut out on the outline and securely pasted upon the cambric leaves. The making of the books will be an agreeable pastime for the older children.—Good Housekeeping.



This is reception day for new members, and several applicants are wishing to become members of our interesting and rapidly growing family. As all promise to observe the rules and to live up to the motto, they are very welcome. One or two will be properly introduced when they bring their names and addresses.

The first in the line is "Ada," a Kansas girl, who says that to remind her of our motto she keeps the following little verse pinned up over her table where she can see it often, and that she finds it a help in "doing all the good" she can.

"It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you have left undone
That gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you did not send, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.
The stone you might have lifted
Out of brother's way;
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle winning tone
Which you had no time nor thought for
With trouble enough of your own;
These little acts of kindness
So easily set aside,
Are the chances to be angels
Which we poor mortals find.
It is not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun."

Dear M. G. R. friends, will you welcome another stranger to your circle? If so, let me introduce myself as "Marvel," a resident of the Buckeye State. Since my papa subscribed for The Blade, last December, I have read your letters with unabated interest, and after reading the story by "John, Jr." I felt it a duty to compliment him. It was a splendid story although it closed with a note of sadness.

I think it would be nice if all members would sign their own names and addresses in addition to giving a description of themselves and their surroundings. It would bring us nearer together, and we should feel much better acquainted.

To prove that I am in earnest, I will "follow my own advice," and tell you a little about myself. My home lies in the "corn belt" of Ohio, and is indeed, a pleasant one. "Green fields and pastures new" form a large part of the landscape, while here and there are small expanses of forest trees which have, so far, escaped the woodman's axe.

Beautiful country homes may be seen in every direction, where but a few years ago stood vast forests. Thinking of then and now, I am reminded of Lowell's lines in his Vision of Sir Launfal:

"Its arms outstretched, the Druid wood
Waits with its benedicite,"

and in the present prosperity, its "Bless Ye" seems accomplished.

Perhaps I have staid too long for a first call, but if so, will do the best I can to regain any good will I may have thus lost, by saying "Au revoir," and slipping quietly away.—"Ida," Kansas.

I come this bright, sunny day asking to be admitted to the "joyous company" of the M. G. R. The Blade has been a welcome visitor in my home for several years, and I have always enjoyed and been helped by the M. G. R. letters. Of course I also enjoy Miss Bouton's personal letters. The one entitled "Be Not Dismayed; Courage is Power," was especially good. If it were not that we are so afraid, there would, without doubt, be more good accomplished.

I think the plan of writing stories has been very successful, and they should be continued to let us see how well they can write in this line. "John, Jr." surely has a great talent for that kind of work, and we hope he will not bury it, but let it shine forth.—"Edith," W. Va.

I come, with fear of the waste basket before my eyes, to ask that I may be received as an M. G. R. I have read The Blade ever since I was a child, and am more convinced now than ever, that it is the best paper there is.

I hope we are to have some more picnics this summer and will now invite you to visit me at any time that is convenient for you, but will suggest that I can give you who like it some of the very best fishing you ever had, if you will come at the right season.—"Indiana Minnow."

I think that "Brother Jonathan" should have a medal or a chromo, or at least, a vote of thanks from our M. G. R. for having suggested stories. They have been a success so far, and we have no reason to expect that the others will not be equally interesting.

Since they were commenced, the M. G. R. has been as exciting as a to-be-continued story paper. We are anxiously awaiting each month to know what the next story will be about. Each one has been so different from every other that our interest never lags.

"John, Jr." did very well indeed, if only he had killed the snake sooner, but dear me! even our first parent, Mr. Adam, failed to do the same thing, so we must not expect too much of a mere Merry-Go-Rounder.

I expect we shall have a thrilling railroad adventure from "Zack Stubbs." Did he not say at one time that he owned a railroad, or bossed one from a box car, or something? Seems as if I remember he did, to that effect, which he sent us one time.

I am missing our friend, "Make Haste," and the "Oregon Bach," where is he? Not frightened away by the showers of sympathy he has received from the girls, is he? He need not fear an invasion of his shanty, for Miss Prudence will not give his address to any one who will not promise to be good to him. How do I know this? Well, I would not promise, that's how.—"Missie," O.

Miss Prudence hopes that "John, Jr." will not allow the well earned praise he is receiving from his M. G. R. friends to cause him to forget the words of wisdom found in Proverbs 16.18.

MADE FROM CHERRIES.

IN MIDSUMMER.

In the sultry summer weather,
In the garden bed,
Bloomed three brilliant poppy blossoms,
Rich and rare and red;
Nodding, nodding, to and fro,
In a sleepy scarlet row.

Came three little laughing maidens—
Madge and Maude and May—
Tripping through the fragrant garden
On that summer day;
Bright eyes, black and brown and blue,
Big sunbonnets, neat and new.

Each one picked a sleepy poppy,
Rent its petals back,
Tied a blade of grass around them
With a dainty knack.
Here a pat and there a shake,
Till, all smiles and wide awake,

Lo, there stood poppy ladies,
Each in silken gown,
Frill of lace and sash of satin,
And a tiny crown.
Bobbing, bobbing, to and fro,
In a stately scarlet row.

—Alice E. Allen in Good Housekeeping.

Boy Drummers in the "Beurs."

The boys of Amsterdam are happy in the possession of a very curious privilege which has been theirs for nearly three hundred years. During one week at midsummer they gather every afternoon by hundreds, and even thousands, in the Dam, the great square in the center of the city—each boy with a drum slung over his shoulder.

So soon as the business of the day is over in the "Beurs," or Stock Exchange, which faces the square, as many boys as can crowd into the building are allowed to go upon the floor of the exchange, where, for an hour or two, they march about, singing and beating upon their drums.

The din is appalling, but the good citizens of Amsterdam endure the racket with characteristic placidity.

As for the origin of this singular custom, it is said to date from the discovery and discomfiture of a Spanish plot against the city in the year 1622. At that time, after half a century of warfare, the Dutch republic had forced Spain to concede its independence, and Amsterdam had become the chief commercial city of the world.

But the Spaniards were very bitter over the loss of their rich provinces in the Netherlands, and in 1622 hostilities between the two countries again broke out.

One afternoon a party of boys playing in the Dam lost their ball in the canal, which, in those days, skirted one side of the square and ran directly under the Beurs. One of the boys clambered in among the piles on which the building stood, and found, lashed to his ball, a boat moored in a dark corner and loaded to the gunwale with kegs and barrels filled with gunpowder.

It was evidently the purpose of the Spanish conspirators to blow up the Beurs, while it was crowded as it is every day, with the leading citizens of Amsterdam.

The frightened boy at once brought the burgesses of the town with his discovery, the boatload of explosives was sunk in the canal, and the plot was over.

When the young hero of the occasion was asked what reward he would have for the service he had rendered the city, he begged that, so long as there was a Beurs in Amsterdam, the boys might be allowed to make its floor a playground during part of the day in memory of the day when, at their games, they were the means of saving the building from destruction. His request was granted, and the custom has been carefully observed to this day.

They are just finishing a new Beurs in Amsterdam, and some of the members of the exchange have objected that the boys and their drums be kept out of it altogether. But the mere suggestion has stirred up such a tempest among the worthy burghers of the city that there appears to be no danger of the repeal of the privilege.

It is fortunate that this is so, for there would be many besides the boys of Amsterdam to lament the disappearance of so quaint and interesting a survival of the past.—Youth's Companion.

QUERY.

'T was a man and a maid and a little gray cat
A-sitting upon a wall;
And I'll tell you just what the three were at.

I knew though I didn't see at all
The man was scratching a puzzled head
While the maid, with a troubled air,
Was playing the catechist, blushing red,
The cat was washing her hair.
"Don't you know," said the maid, "that
'it is very wrong'"
"I don't see why," said the man.
"Don't you know that we've not been
acquainted long?"
"Well, I'm getting on fast as I can."
"Why be stubborn?" the catechist asked,
In despair.
The rest was the part that I missed;
But the man kissed one of the two that were there.
Do you think it was the cat he kissed?
—Robert Truman Andrews, in the Smart Set.

Banner Puzzlers

For May.

Solutions—W. P. E., New York—Metta.

1.—WHAT AM I?

It has been erroneously stated that I was "invented" by one Friar Bacon, but, on the contrary, one-third of my "make-up" is a natural product of China and India, where I was a valuable assistant in times of peace or war several hundred years before the Christian era. In spite of my ambiguity, I am as snappish in my disposition now as when I was younger, and while there are those who claim that I have passed my prime, I am still very much in demand whenever a celebration requiring a vast amount of noise is in progress. My family is an extensive one; some of its members are famous as aeronauts, being able to flash through the air with great speed and brilliancy. Others appear in regiments clad in a bright red uniform, and may perhaps be classed with the "infantry." Another branch of the family participates in the battles of all nations, and is sometimes invisible, but always deadly. My components are nitre, sulphur and charcoal.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Beginning with that which is possible, multiply by the number of the days in divisions of time; multiply this product by the number of meals the average person eats per diem; multiply again by the number of days in a month; multiply again by the number that is the chief distinguishing feature of the Episcopal belief, and you have the year of American independence. No credit will be given for this problem unless it is accompanied by the various steps by which the answer is obtained.

3.—HOUR-GLASS ACROSTIC.

X O O O O O O O O X
X O O O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O X
X X
X O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O O O X
X O O O O O O O O X

1—One of a fanatical sect known in Italy in 1260.
2—An insinuation.
3—An Episcopal clergyman.
4—An ancient writer of fables.
5—Personal pronoun, plural number.
6—Latin poet.
7—A florid style of ornamentation.
8—An illuminating fluid.
9—Calumnious libelous.

Primals and finals give two important factors in the expression of 20th century patriotism.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 21 letters. My 15-3 indicates commerce; my 1-2-3-9 is a musical instrument; my 4-13-20-16-6-1 is an insect; my 19-2-10-7 is to wound with a knife; my 6-1 is to mend with a needle; my 11-14-20-18 is necessity. Set over, it is too well known to need an introduction.

5.—QUERY.

Who were the five men appointed Jan. 11, 1776, to draw up a "declaration of dependence," and which one of them was chosen chairman of that committee?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to Valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven."

Set of Fourth of July puzzles sent by Pat Riotic.

Chat.

The Schoolmistress takes great pleasure in varying the usual order of exercises at the Academy to-day by the set of puzzles for July Puzzles sent by a new friend. Judging from his (?) name, he is a native of Terence, which is in itself a recommendation.

Hoping the small boys (and large ones, too,) will have an enjoyable time generally, with a maximum of fun, and a minimum of burned fingers, scorched faces, and other accidents common to "the day we celebrate," school will be missed.

Metta's solution of her problem is this: 25 rd. x 3d4/5 equals 78.4 rds. the circumference of the park; 78.4 x 8 (one-half radius) equals 627.2 sq. rds. which equals the area of the park; 12.56 divided by 2.1/4 equals 25.58 rds. the diameter of the lake, 12.8 x 9.96 (½ the radius) equals 1245.275 sq. rds. the area of the lake; the difference between the two areas is 47.84.125 sq. rds. equals 20 acres, the area of the park exclusive of the lake.

Answers to Puzzles of June 19.

1—Arthur St. Clair.
2—Words forming double-triangle: Cot, salad, tumular, M. ebb, white, parel, Centrals, Columbia.
3—A. See Chat.)
4—"Nearer, My God, to Thee."
5—The names of the six wives of Henry the Eighth were: Catharine of Arragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymore, Anne of Cleves, Catharine Howard, Catharine Parr.
6—George Eliot wrote:
"Surely it is not true blessedness to be free from sorrow while there is sorrow and sin in the world; sorrow is the hard part of love, and love does not seek to throw it off."

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quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist, or a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

makes a beautiful complexion.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
831 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I will never cease giving praise to what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me.—Mrs. E. E. Spangler, 831 Madison Street, Philadelphia.

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Session Has Been One of Great Importance.

MOMENTOUS WORK OF CONGRESS.

Bills Passed.

For an Isthmian canal.
Repealed war tax revenue bill.
Extended Chinese exclusion laws.
Established Philippine tariff.
Established national bank charters.
Extended permanent census office.
Established great irrigation system.
Regulated manufacture of oleomargarine.

Pending Bills Likely to Pass.

Restricting anarchy in the United States.
Granting civil government to the Philippines.

Measures in Formative Stage.

Ship subsidy bill.
Omnibus statehood bill, admitting Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.
Appalachian forest reserve bill.
Bill amending present immigration laws.
Creation of new department of commerce.

Appropriations.

Appropriations for the session, $591,-465,000 (incomplete).
Isthmian canal, first estimate, $50,-000,000; entire cost (estimated) $184,000,-000.

Washington, June 30.—Measures of far-reaching importance, national and international, have been made laws during the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, which will close on Wednesday. A review of the work of the last seven months shows that the national legislature has been unusually industrious and has disposed of many subjects of great general interest.

With the exception of the Cuban reciprocity bill most of the larger subjects of general legislation have been enacted as laws, or will become such before the session closes. Chief among these larger measures is the isthmian canal bill, which consummates the efforts of a half-century to link together the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Aside from its national and international importance, this bill involves probably a larger sum of money than that covering any other single undertaking by the government outside of war expenditures.

The Philippine civil government bill is another measure of far-reaching importance, extending to our remote Pacific possessions a system of internal civil government, together with coinage, currency, banking, corporation, timber and homestead laws.

Among the other important general laws enacted are those repealing the war revenue taxes; extending and making more effective the Chinese exclusion laws; establishing a tariff for goods to and from the Philippines; extending the charter of national banks for twenty years; establishing a permanent census office; restricting the sale of oleomargarine by placing a high tax on imitation butter; providing a consular and diplomatic service for Cuba; establishing an extensive system by which the government will aid in the irrigation of the arid systems of the West.

The repeal of the war revenue taxes reduced taxation $73,250,000 and is said to be the largest single reduction of taxation ever made in this country. By this step the last of the taxes at the beginning of our war with Spain was wiped out.

The Philippine tariff act imposes 75 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates on articles coming from the Philippines into the United States, and also imposes on articles entering the Philippines from the United States the rates of duties established by the Philippines commission.

The oleomargarine act results from several years of agitation. It places a tax of ten cents a pound on substances colored to imitate butter.

The irrigation act is of special importance to the development of the West. It creates an irrigation fund in the treasury department, into which are to be paid the proceeds of the sale of public lands in these arid states. This fund in turn is to be used in storing water and establishing irrigation system, the irrigated sections to be open to homeseekers, who are to be charged a proportionate share of the cost of the improvement.

The Chinese exclusion law continues exclusion "until otherwise provided by law," and also applies the exclusion "to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Aside from these important laws there are a number of other measures of general importance which have passed one or both houses, but have not progressed to the final stage. These include the antianarchy legislation, which grew out of the assassination of President McKinley. Bills restricting anarchy and throwing safeguards about the President have passed both branches of Congress, but it has been impossible to reach an agreement in conference, so that the subject goes over until next December.

A bill giving statehood to Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, known as the omnibus statehood bill, passed by the house, and the senate has determined to take up the matter early in the next session.

The ship subsidy bill secured early attention in the senate, but the end of the session has come without the measure being reported to the house. As it passed the senate the bill grants graded subsidies to steam and sailing vessels of American build. In the house it has been deemed desirable to let the subject go over until the short session, when it is expected that a bill on the subject will be reported and urged to passage.

The bill creating the Apalachian forest reserve, including a vast tract in the Apalachian Mountain section of the south, has received favorable attention in both houses, but has gone over for final adjustment of differences until next December.

The amount of appropriations for the session will run unusually high, owing in part to the amount required to build the isthmian canal. When Mr. Cannon submitted a general estimate of appropriations a few weeks ago he made the total up to that time $691,445,000. Since then the canal bill has passed, carrying a present appropriation of $40,-000,000 for the franchise, and enough more for the rights of Colombia and for beginning the work to carry the total up to $50,000,000. The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately $184,-000,000. Mr. Cannon's estimate also omitted contracts for future expenditure included in the omnibus public building, the omnibus claims and various other bills, aggregating a large amount. This will carry the total for the session, figuring in these future amounts almost, if not quite, up to the billion dollar mark.

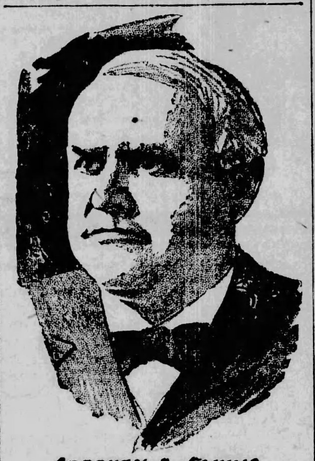
Notwithstanding this Uncle Sam continues to get rich. He has had a good year. To-day is the last day of the fiscal year, and the treasury figures show a surplus for the twelve months of nearly $90,000,000. Notwithstanding the large appropriations by congress and the heavy expenses of the war in the Philippines, the receipts during the year show almost that great sum in excess of expenditures. Last year's surplus was about $75,000,000. All the officials of the treasury are surprised at the way in which the receipts have piled up during the last few months. Sixty days ago they estimated the surplus for this year at only $47,000,000. But June alone has added nearly $13,000,000 to the right side of the ledger. As Secretary Shaw says, "The prosperity of the country is so great that all calculations are likely to be upset. If congress reduces taxes it seems to make little difference in the income of the government. The money comes rolling in faster than we know what to do with it."

ANNEX CUBA!

That Is the Substance of a Speech by Senator Elkins.

Washington, June 30.—In the senate to-day the resolution of Senator Elkins, providing for the annexation of Cuba, was called up and Senator Elkins spoke in support of it.

Mr. Elkins said that his resolution had been misunderstood. It had no bearing upon Cuban reciprocity and was not intended to have any. It simply voiced his judgment that Cuba ought to be annexed to the United States, and the sooner the better for both countries.



STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

The resolution did not suggest annexation of Cuba in an offensive way. It provided that the Cubans must take the initiative and only after they had asked for annexation could the United States act.

For nearly a century, he said, the annexation of Cuba to the United States had been the ambition of American statesmanship. He pointed out that many distinguished and patriotic American statesman, from Jefferson to McKinley, had favored annexation, and he thought the present was an opportune time, "to carry into effect the well-defined wishes of a majority of the people of Cuba and the United States in regard to annexation." It is in the interest of both countries. The environments of Cuba, with the trials and difficulties that beset her on the threshold of her national life, stand in the way of her being long an independent nation, while as a state in the American union her people would be prosperous and progressive and enjoy the liberty and all the blessings that would flow from being part of the best, greatest and freest government in the world.

"After annexation the products of Cuba would not come into hurtful competition with those of the United States. Free trade amongst the states has never lowered the price of labor or worked injury to American interests. Wherever our flag floats the price of labor advances.

"It is claimed that annexation would destroy the promising and growing beet sugar industry of the United States. Not so, however. The price of products among the states of the union always seeks an equilibrium. With protection in favor of the cane sugar of Cuba, which she will enjoy as a state, and the beet sugar of the United States, within fifteen years the United States would not only produce enough sugar for its own consumption, but largely compete with other countries in the markets of the world. But for the war with Spain, although so successful and glorious, Cuba would now be a part of the United States.

"Even with the war, had it not been for our declaration that the war was not waged for conquest or aggrandizement, known as the Teller amendment, Cuba would to-day be a part of the United States, just as Porto Rico and the Philippines are. This amendment has proved both mischievous and unwise.

"When Cuba shall become a part of the American union and the isthmian canal shall become completed, which is now assured, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines will be the outposts of the great republic, standing guard over American interests in the tracks of the world's commerce, in its triumphant march around the globe.

"There is a tendency in all human affairs in government, trade and commerce, to concentration and combination. Meteors go to the sun; small nations are living off great nations and Cuba in her present environment, situated as she is, cannot long expect to resist this tendency.

"The effect of the Platt amendment will be to help bring about annexation. A nation cannot long remain half free and half dependent. Such a condition embarrasses progress in national life and leaves but little room for the exercise of the genius and intelligence of a people in the affairs of government, especially when under such restrictions as those amendments impose.

"The question of annexation forces itself to the front and will claim from now on the attention of the people of both countries. Reciprocity with Cuba affords no adequate remedy for what threatens her interests. A 20 per cent reduction in her tariff and ours will do Cuba as a people or a government little or no good, while it will work great harm to the interests of the United States.

"There was long discussion and fierce opposition to the annexation of Texas, much more, I think, than there will be to the annexation of Cuba—but it came at last as surely as the annexation of Cuba will come. There is not a loyal and true American to be found within the confines of the republic who would give Texas, and within a few years after Cuba becomes a state in our nation, not an American will be found willing to part with the island."

The resolution was referred to the committee on Cuban affairs.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, June 28.—A committee, representing the Republican National League of the United States, consisting of Isaac Miller Hamilton, president; William L. Rohrer, secretary, and James Sheridan, of the legislative committee, all of Chicago, and William Noble, of South McAlester, Indian Territory, called on President Roosevelt in company with Postmaster General Payne, a member of the Republican national committee. They discussed at some length the lines along which the coming campaign shall be conducted as well as the place for holding the next national convention of the league. Although Philadelphia made a strong bid for the honor it can be stated authoritatively that in all probability the convention will meet in St. Louis some time about the 1st of October. While the members of the committee would not disclose the tone of the conversation, it is understood the President favors St. Louis and suggested the names of several public men whom he would like to have speak upon that occasion. A feature of the convention will be the presence of over two-thirds of the Republican governors of states who have already signified their intention of attending.

To Meet in Jerusalem.

Denver, Col., June 30.—Toronto has been selected as the meeting place of the next triennial convention of the International Sunday School Association in 1905 and the world's convention in 1904 will be held at Jerusalem.

MAJOR RATHBONE

Petitions Congress for a Full Investigation.

Washington, June 28.—When the Senate convened to-day a partial conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Teller appointed conferees.

Mr. Teller (Col.) presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone praying for a full investigation into his performance of duties as director of posts of Cuba, during the occupation of Cuba. He maintained in his petition that he was unjustly tried and unfairly convicted, and that he is entitled to a full, fair and impartial investigation by Congress.

Mr. Teller said the petition was unusual and the conditions were unusual, and, at his request, the petition was read in full. The petitioner asked that full justice be done to the end that aspersions upon his character might be eliminated. Mr. Teller said the petitioner was not now in jeopardy, but would have been had not a general amnesty been granted by the Cuban government. He stood before the world as a convicted criminal. The case was unique, but it was one that might arise at any time in the Philippines. It seemed to him that the question demanded investigation by the Senate. While he did not pass upon the guilt or innocence of the petitioner, he believed there was a fair presumption of his innocence. The petition was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan, providing for an investigation by the committee on interoceanic canals to ascertain whether any claims exist in favor of citizens of the United States against the new or old Panama Canal Company, and authorizing the committee to ascertain whether unlawful or corrupt methods have been made to obtain any portion of the sum that may be applied to the purchase of the property of the new Panama Canal Company, or to Costa Rica, or Nicaragua by the United States, was taken up.

After Mr. Morgan had explained the resolution, Mr. Spooner (Wis.) vigorously opposed its adoption, declaring that it was without precedent, entirely mischievous and obstructive of the action of Congress. The United States was in no position, he thought, to act as agent for bondholders or shareholders of the Panama Canal Company. Those people would have to look to the French courts for their rights. It was not the business of the United States to constitute itself a guardian of the French courts and of the people who had claims against the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. Morgan interrupted Mr. Spooner to say that he wanted to know whether the lobby that had been hanging about Washington was to receive any part of the $40,000,000. He said bribes were paid to men who conducted great negotiations.

Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) said he could not support the Morgan resolution, because it would tend to delay work on the canal.

Mr. Hanna, in opposing the resolution, resented the insinuation that a lobby was here. He challenged Mr. Morgan to produce the proof of such a charge. Mr. Hanna said Mr. Morgan had tried to throw a cloud upon the Panama company's title and was endeavoring to lay upon Congress calumny and charges of corruption. There was no truth in the insinuations.

Mr. Morgan said he had made no reflection on Congress, but insisted that there was a lobby for Panama.

The Morgan Panama resolution went to the calendar without action. It will take a vote of the Senate to get it up.

COAL STRIKE.

Some of the Men Are Returning to Work at the Mines.

Hazelton, Pa., June 30.—Copies of the following notice were distributed among the miners at the Harwood colliery this morning:

"With a view of ending what we deem a hopeless and uncalled for strike, an opportunity of resuming work at our Harwood colliery is hereby offered to our employes. Let every inside man who wants to begin work quietly notify the general inside foreman and let every outside man notify the outside foreman. When a majority of our adult inside and outside men signify their desire to begin work this colliery will be started. Foremen will not make known the names of those applying for work. (Signed)

"C. PARDEE & COMPANY."

Several hundred strikers stationed along the roads leading to the Drifton colliery of Cox Brothers & Company, this morning turned back all men who reported for work with the exception of the clerks and the passenger crews of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad. The strikers and the Cox deputies came together on the Freeland borough line. When Sheriff Jacobs arrived the men dispersed.

Engineers Return to Work.

Pittston, Pa., June 30.—All the striking engineers and pumpmen in this city, about 35 in number, reported for duty to-day. The majority of them were given employment, but a number were stood aside until the imported men now at work could be provided for in other directions. The firemen refused to join the movement. This action, it is said, was determined upon at a meeting held Saturday night. In this district there are about 40 engineers and pump runners still out but it is believed that before the end of the week they will all be back at work.

Strikers Work Boycott in a Church

Scranton, Pa., June 30.—The quiet Sunday services at St. Patrick's Catholic church at Oliphant were rudely disturbed yesterday morning by District Board Member Stephen Reap, of the United Mine Workers' of America, suddenly leaving the building on account of the presence of a tabooed person, taking along with him a large percent of the congregation. It was at the 10 o'clock morning mass. The Rev. Father Murphy had just arrived and was proceeding down the aisle when Reap arose in his seat and said: "Father, there's a man in this church who is on the unfair list. Will you ask him to leave the church?"

"No," answered Father Murphy, brusquely, "I will not."

Reap then called on all present whose sympathies were with the mine workers and their cause, to leave the church with him. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men arose and quietly filed out. They attended the services at the Olyphant Polish Catholic church.

Returning to Work in Virginia.

Roanoak, Va., June 30.—Many of the old men who had left the mines in the Pocahontas Flat Top coal fields when the strike was being agitated previous to the date set for quitting work, and a great many others who have gone out at different times since the strike was declared, reported for duty and went back to work in their old places to-day. There are more miners at work to-day than on any day since June 7. There is no trouble reported and everything points to greater gains in the number of men returning to work.

Treasure from Nome.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—The steamship Ohio arrived from Nome to-day with $110,000 in treasure. She brings news of the first steamer to arrive from the Yukon at St. Michael, the Sarah, reaching that point with $1,000,000 in treasure on board.

KERN ARRESTED.

Illinois Congressman Arrested for Disorderly Conduct.

Washington, June 28.—Another congressman has enrolled his name upon the blotter of a local police station. This time the "honor" has fallen to a member from Illinois. In the early hours yesterday morning Representative Frederick J. Kern of Belleville, and his secretary, Charles A. Karch, were placed under arrest on Pennsylvania avenue, in the heart of the city, and taken to a police station, where they were placed in cell No. 4 and held until released on collateral.

F. J. KERN
ILLINOIS.

The congressman and his secretary had been out together during the evening and had just left a restaurant when Mr. Kern violated the law. A policeman whose attention had been attracted, approached Mr. Kern, and remonstrated. His advice was not accepted in the spirit offered.

The congressman resented what he considered interference, and, with a feeling of immunity, attempted as congressman to continue violation of the law. When the policeman became convinced that his remonstrances were not sufficient and that Mr. Kern did not intend to respect the law, he reluctantly placed him under arrest. Mr. Kern's secretary attempted to intervene and release the congressman. The policeman's warning to desist was not sufficient, and he had to place Karch also under arrest.

A number of belated pedestrians were attracted by the loud remarks of Mr. Kern, and accompanied the policeman and his two prisoners afoot to the station.

The congressman and his secretary were charged with disorderly conduct, and an additional charge was preferred against Mr. Kern for his first violation of the law. After a short rest, in a cell the prisoners relented, swallowed their indignation and obtained their release by depositing $5 collateral.

When the cases were called in the police court the collateral was forfeited, as neither Mr. Kern nor his secretary appeared to stand trial. They both concluded that it was advisable to remain absent rather than permit the policeman to give evidence.

Representative Kern is a Democrat, and represents the Twenty-first Illinois district. He has been nominated for reelection. He is 38 years old and a few days ago made a speech on the Philippine bill containing a fierce attack on King Edward of Great Britain, which attracted some attention. He also recently introduced a bill to give a pension of $50 a month to each blind person. This is his first term in congress. He was elected by a very small majority over his Republican opponent, W. A. Rodenberg, and as Mr. Rodenberg has also been renominated, it is expected that Kern will surely be defeated now that he has suffered himself to fall into disgrace.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Washington, June 28.—When the house met at noon to-day Mr. Babcock (Wis.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to make special regulations for the G. A. R. encampment in this city next September. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Moon (Tenn.) took the floor to explain why he had objected yesterday.

On March 14, he explained, the committee on territories made a unanimous report on the bill to give the Indian Territory a territorial form of government under the name of the Territory of Jefferson. He said that by order of the committee he was directed to secure action on the bill. It was necessary to see the speaker and he had been informed that more important matters were pressing and that consideration would be arranged for later.

"The rights of 400,000 people were involved," said he. "The condition in the Indian Territory is chaotic. There are no courts, no provision for the insane and no penitentiaries. But the committee on rules and the speaker declined to fix a day or to hear a motion to fix a day for the consideration of the bill. The only reason assigned by you, Mr. Speaker, and the other members of the committee on rules, was that you had protests from the territory against this measure. I submit that every paper in the territory, every Democrat and Republican club, every municipality and 90 per cent of the people are for the bill. I have no personal interest in the measure and I would feel justified now in objecting to every request for unanimous consent for the consideration of a less important measure."

He specifically disclaimed any intention to impugn the speaker's motives, and while he felt that he ought to object he appreciated that at the close of the session he might interfere with the passage of many meritorious bills. "But I give notice now," he concluded, "that at the next session I shall object to every request for unanimous consent until there has been a hearing upon this bill."

The resolution then was passed and the house resumed the debate on the Horton-Butler contest election case, notice having been given that after it was disposed of the conference reports on the naval and District of Columbia appropriation bills would be called up. The contestee, Mr. Butler (Mo.), took the floor in his own behalf, making a speech of an hour.

MASQUERADED AS A MAN.

Baltimore, June 28.—Mrs. Ernestine L. Rauck, who was married last week to Lydia Lotta Sawyer, who had masqueraded as a man for several years, has applied to the courts to have the marriage annulled. Judge Wright signed an order for a hearing in the case.

The bill filed by Mrs. Rauck states that the petitioner, a widow, and the mother of children, was married to the defendant by Rev. Anthony Bilkavosky, at the latter's home on June 16 last, and that two days subsequent to the ceremony she discovered that her "husband" was a woman. The bill further declares that the defendant has confessed the deception.

Captured Teachers Possibly Alive.

Manila, July 1.—There is a possibility that the four American teachers of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, are alive. A native who was made prisoner by the constabulary of Cebu says the four teachers were prisoners in the mountains of the island June 26.

DEWEY'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING AGUINALDO.

Dewey—"There's one Democratic Idol Disposed Of."

OLEO LAW IN EFFECT

No More Colored Imitation of Butter to Be Sold.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—The Grout bill, providing for an increase in the tax on colored oleomargarine from two to ten cents per pound, went into effect to-day. While it is a serious blow to the big packers who have been making millions through their butterine product they have no idea of succumbing without a struggle. The Armour Packing Company has devised a scheme to circumvent the provisions of the law and if the plans proves successful it will be followed by the other packers. While supplying the oleomargarine uncolored, the tax on which is but one-quarter of a cent per pound, the company purposes to "furnish" dealers the coloring matter —that is, a composition to bring the oleomargarine up to the complexion of butter—in convenient, law-evading capsules. When a pound of the product is sold a capsuel is to be given the purchaser. The new law permits families to buy the uncolored product and color it at home, but the privilege is not extended to hotels or restaurants.

BUTTER MARKET.

How It Will Be Affected the New Butterine Law.

The law passed during the last session of congress placing a tax of 10 cents per pound on colored butterine, went into effect to-day and the possible effects will be watched with considerable interest. It was thought that the price of butter might be advanced to-day, but quotations from Elgin, the butter center of the country, came unchanged.

The Blade interviewed a number of prominent commission men this morning relative to the situation, and found that there was a diversity of opinion as to the outcome. Some say that there will be a stiff advance before long, while others contend that there will be no change. On one thing all agree. There will be no change until the public has had a chance to decide whether it will eat the uncolored butterine or not. One man said that, even if the consumer does not take to it, it simply means the consumption will be curtailed; butter will not be used in its place and the poor man will go without because he can not afford it. Summing it up, this man says the additional tax will fall on the producer. One thing is certain. There will be no colored butterine used while the price of butter remains where it is, as the price of the former is in excess of the latter.

Toledo has been one of the biggest butterine consuming communities in the country, and the effect of the new law here will be true of the entire country.

WILL TEST BEAL LAW

Monnett Employed as Counsel to File Suit for the Liquor Dealers.

Columbus, O., July 1.—Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, has been retained by the State Liquor Dealers' association to file a suit to test the constitutionality of the Beal local option law. Mr. Monnett says he will test it on four points, either of which will be of itself sufficient to knock out the statute. "First," he said, "I think it violates the accepted theory of vested rights. Second, it is special legislation, and therefore illegal, as all laws must operate uniformly throughout the state. Third, I think the referendum clause contained in the law is unconstitutional. Fourth, I think the act violates article 1, section 1, of the bill of rights."

Assistant Superintendent Ryner, of the State Anti-Saloon League, in speaking of the suit, said: "We are perfectly willing that the law shall be tested in the courts, but we hope that if it is tested every point will be brought into question. All the points made by Mr. Monnett, with the possible exception of the referendum, have been before the court before. In 1886, when the township local option law was tested the court was asked to pass upon all the points enumerated by Mr. Monnett, and by a unanimous decision upheld every contention of the temperance people. There is no doubt that it is the intention to test the law, and we are ready for the legal battle."

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Washington, June 28.—The census bureau to-day issued a report on fruits and vegetables, fish and oysters, canning and preserving, showing a capital of $48,497,978 invested in the industry in the 2,185 houses reporting for the United States. The value of the products returned at $82,592,196, against $12,910,390, for materials used and mill supplies, freight and fuel, $53,365,055.

Rhode Island's Divorce Law.

Providence, R. I., July 1.—The most important clause in the new divorce law that goes into effect to-day is that requiring a residence in the state of at least two years. This is expected to put a stop to the practice of wealthy women of New York and elsewhere coming to Newport and in a few months obtaining an annullment of the marriage contract on the ground of non-support.

Mine discovered on Hobart estate, near Carson City, Nev., by "Bud" Barkley, being sought by detectives and prospectors. Barkley refuses to disclose its whereabouts.

Gov. Taft will present definite American proposal to Vatican for sale of friars' lands in Philippines.

CRONJE TOOK OATH.

Old Boer General Sets Example for Other Prisoners.

Jamestown, St. Helena, July 1.—General Cronje, the Boer general, has taken the oath of allegiance to King Edward. Many of the remaining prisoners are following his example.

Mutiny of Prisoners at an End.

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 1.—The Boer prisoner who recently escaped from the camp on Burt's island has been recaptured. The prisoners on the several islands in the harbor are now quiet, and the privilege of leaving the islands on patrol, which was curtailed as a result of the recent unruliness, has been restored.

Permission has been granted the burghers and the foreigners among the Boer prisoners to return to their homes at their own expense, and some of the men in the detention camps will leave here this week.

MORO MURDERERS.

Their Bodies Delivered to Col. Baldwin by Dato Adma.

Manila, July 1.—Two of the Moros who murdered Private Lewis have been killed while resisting arrest. Dato Adta Adma promised Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, who is in Mindanao, that he would deliver the murderers of Lewis when they were captured. The mutilated bodies of two Moros were consequently brought into the American camp suspended from poles.

A patrol of native constabulary was attacked June 28 by forty Igorrote tribesmen at Bagabag, province of Nueva Viscaya, Northern Luzon, and a running fight ensued.

The last of the bandits operating in the island of Leyte has surrendered. The authorities have asked that the ports of the island be again opened to commerce.

$250,000 OF THE STATE'S DEBT WIPED OUT

Columbus, O., July 1.—The state sinking fund commission, consisting of the auditor of state, secretary of state and the attorney general, left for New York yesterday to pay an installment of the state debt that matures to-day, and the interest due. The total state debt is now reduced to $450,000, of which $250,-000 matures to-day and will be paid, together with the interest on the balance of $200,000. After to-day Ohio's debt will be only $200,000.

AMES WILL RESIGN.

Minneapolis, June 28.—Mayor Ames, who is under indictment, will resign. A new mayor with a reorganized police force and an entire change of front, so far as municipal conditions under the control of the police department are concerned, are promised for Minneapolis soon after September 1.

According to present plans, Mayor Ames will retire, and hand over the reins of executive rule into the hands of Alderman D. P. Jones, president of the council.

This plan will enable Mayor Ames to get out from under his official burden of responsibilities without putting the city to the expense of a special election.

Three more members of the police force have been indicted by the grand jury, and two of them arraigned.

Captain John Fitchettesis is accused of receiving a gratuity of $100, for securing for an applicant a place on the police force. In court he declared that he was too poor to hire an attorney, but the court, calling attention to a diamond-studded star and a gold watch and chain he wore, declined to appoint counsel. His bail was fixed at $1,000.

Inspector Fred Malone was arraigned for being an accessory after the fact to a felony, the cracking of a safe in a business office. His bail was fixed at $2,-500.

The third man indicted is Inspector Charles T. Brackett, and the offense charged is the same as that against Malone. Brackett is out of the city and his whereabouts are not known.

BARGE FOUNDERED.

Sandusky, June 30.—The steam barge George Dunbar, bound from Cleveland to Alpena with a cargo of coal, foundered in Lake Erie, ten miles northeast of Kelly's Island, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning during the heavy storm, and it is believed that seven men lost their lives. Four persons were saved.

The Dunbar left Cleveland at 6 o'clock Saturday night, for Alpena, with coal. She experienced no trouble at first, but as the storm came on and gained in fury the little vessel began to suffer, and early in the morning she sprung aleak.

The pumps were manned, but the water gained, each succeeding sea threatening to engulf and swamp the vessel and her crew. It was a terrible battle, with no help in sight, and the storm, meanwhile, increased in fury.

Finally, at 6 o'clock the vessel foundered and quickly went to the bottom.

Captain Little's chief care was for his family, and it is due to his pluck and courage that he saved his own and the lives of his wife and two daughters.

Florida in need of farmers. Profits there on oranges, grape fruit, or peaches twice as great as can be made from northern orchards.

FRENCH CAPTAIN

Compelled the Venezuelans to Release Seven Frenchmen.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., June 27.—Information has been received here from Venezuela that the French cruiser Suchet has affected the release of seven French citizens who had been arrested by the government authorities at Carupano, Bermudez.

While the Suchet was temporarily absent from Venezuelan waters the protection of the interests of French citizens in Venezuela was intrusted to the German cruiser Falke. The Suchet recently returned quite unexpectedly to Carupano and her commander, M. Lebris, was informed by the captain of the Falke of the arbitrary arrest by officials of the Venezuelan government of seven French traders living at Carupano, among them being two merchants of considerable wealth, as a result of the fact that the government compelled importers at Carupano to pay again the duties collected on goods by the revolutionists when the port was in their possession.

The return of the Suchet surprised the Venezuelan authorities, and Captain Lebris, when apprised of the situation of his countrymen, asked for their immediate relief as they were not guilty of criminal offenses, but only of misinterpretation of the customs regulations.

The request of the French captain was not acted upon, and when he perceived the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador leaving Carupano for LaGuira he signalled to her to stop at once. Captain Lebris then sent an officer on board the Restaurador with a formal order to the captain of that vessel to advise the governor of Carupano, or other authorities there, to release the imprisoned Frenchmen forthwith. While Captain Lebris' instructions were being followed the Restaurador was under the guns of the Suchet. As a result of the energetic action of the French captain the imprisoned traders were released within an hour.

This incident caused great excitement at Carupano, and every one there, including Venezuelans, complimented Captain Lebris upon his quick and decisive action.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Willemstadt, Island of Guaracao, June 26.—Advices received here from Venezuela under date of June 2, say President Castro recently tried to occupy La Vela (on the Gulf of Coro). He sent Gen. Colmenares with a large force of troops to attack the town by sea, hoping that Gen. Ayala would assist by land and catch the revolutionists, who are commanded by Gen. Riera, Gen. Mato's first lieutenant, between two fires. But for unknown reasons, there was no assistance by land and Gen. Colmenares, after two hours' fighting, was compelled to re-embark his troops and abandon the attack.

During the morning of June 20 Gen. Riera left La Vela and with 1,500 men attacked Coro, the capital of the state of Falcon, nine miles distant. After five hours' battle Gen. Ayala, first vice president of the republic and commander of Castro's army, and Gen. Telleria, president of the state of Falcon, seventeen generals and forty-five colonels, surrendered with five guns and 1,682 men.

The moral effect of this victory is incalculable on all the country, as President Castro lately represented in bulletins that Gen. Riera was flying with only ten followers.

ZIMMERMAN PAID UP.

London, June 25.—The young Duke of Manchester, who is just 25 years old, was enabled to take his seat in the House of Lords on Monday, because his debts had been settled by his rich father-in-law, Mr. Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. William Angus Drogo Montgu, the ninth Duke of Manchester, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1890. His estates were heavily incumbered, particularly the beautiful Kimbolton Castle, with its rare pictures and its relics of Catherine of Aragon. The duke was married two years ago to Helena Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, the Cincinnati railroad man.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER

SIBERIAN EMIGRATION.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, June 12.—Official figures showing the emigration to Siberia and the return of former emigrants to European Russia for the year 1901 are published. The total movement to Siberia is given roundly as 128,-700, comprising 94,700 emigrants, 25,000 pioneers of intending emigrants and 9,-000 peasants seeking work. There returned 55,000 persons, including 31,000 emigrants, 18,000 pioneers and 6,000 workingmen. The return movement is stronger than it was in 1900. The greatest emigration was from Poltava and from other thickly populated central provinces most unfavorable to the peasants.

Boers Sing "God Save the King."

Island of St. Helena, June 28.—The first consignment of Boer prisoners, numbering 478 men, have sailed from here for South Africa. After taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, the prisoners marched to the boats singing the national anthem.

For New German Cable.

Berlin, July 1.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the German Atlantic Cable company, the proposition of the directors of the company to issue 20,-000,000 marks, in bonds to lay a second cable between Germany and the United States, was accepted.

Increase in German Trade.

Berlin, July 1.—The Berlin consulate's report shows that the exports to the United States for the past quarter were $1,952,559, an increase of $224,425. For the fiscal year the exports were $8,224,-097, an increase of $1,619,015.

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CONSUMPTION

A MIGHTY HEALER

CURES THE SICK BY MYSTIC POWER.

YOU CAN KNOW HIS SECRET FREE.

Marvelous New Treatment Which Conquers All Diseases.

You Can Be Cured at Home—Generous Offer of Prof. Adkin.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"I consider it a crime to experiment with the health of the people," says Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons. "If I did not know positively and absolutely that my new home treatment will cure every known disease, even when all other methods of treatment fail, I would consider I was committing a crime to make such statement to the public. Nothing is so precious to a man as his health—nothing so horrible as an untimely grave. Little ills, if not promptly cured, often result in obstinate chronic diseases. I believe that my new discovery, Vitapathy, is the most marvelous treatment ever known, and I intend to give its secrets to the world. I intend that every man, woman and child shall know its teachings. I propose to tell the sick, absolutely free of charge, how they may be restored to perfect health. I would rather be a benefactor to the sick man than to have the wealth of Croesus."

The above are remarkable words, but those who know Prof. Adkin, and have tried his treatment, can vouch for their absolute truthfulness.

"I was nearly dead with liver and kidney trouble," writes Prof. John C. Nelson, well-known geologist and mining engineer, living in Dayton, Tenn. "The doctors had given me up to die. You can imagine what a state of mind I was in. I could not attend to business and began to think my days were numbered. I read of the wonderful cures Prof. Adkin had effected by his great discovery, Vitapathy, and as a forlorn hope wrote to him just the condition I was in, mentally and physically. He gave a clear diagnosis of my case, and didn't charge me a cent for it. He prescribed a treatment which I began with little or no faith, but I am happy to state that I am now completely cured and am a firm believer in Vitapathy. From my own personal experience I believe Prof. Adkin can almost raise the dead."

Mrs. A. J. Siegfried Stowe Creek, O., writes this grateful letter: "I was afflicted with a severe case of Eczema and Nettle Rash, which spread over my whole body. The itching and stinging at times was almost unendurable. I wrote Prof. Adkin, and in four days after I began following a few simple advice he gave me the itching began to subside and the eruptions dried up rapidly. In 10 days I was permanently cured. I feel better now than I have for the past 20 years. The free advice of Prof. Adkin gives a blessing to those who cannot afford to pay big doctors' bills."

Prof. Adkin says: "I sympathize with the sick. I want to make every chronic invalid well. I want to prove what my treatment will do. I want every sick person in this country to write me personally. Tell me the leading symptoms of your disease and I will prepare for you a thorough diagnosis of your case and outline a method of treatment which will positively cure you. This will cost you absolutely nothing. I will also send you a copy of my new book, 'How to Be Cured, How to Cure Others,' postage prepaid. You are not out a single cent. Write me in confidence fully and freely about yourself. Address Prof. THOS. F. ADKIN, Office 19 A, Rochester, N. Y.

HAYTI'S TROUBLES

Fighting Between Partisans of Two Candidates.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 30.—The street fighting here yesterday between the partisans of Mr. Firmin, the former minister of Hayti at Paris, and General Alexis Nerde, the minister of war of the provisional government, both of whom are rival candidates for the presidency of the republic, ceased at 7 o'clock last night.

Admiral Killick, who had supported M. Firmin by landing marines and firing on General Nerde's followers yesterday, ordered the marines to return to their ship, which they did. They were accompanied on board by the partisans of M. Firmin.

The admiral, who only used his small rapid fire guns yesterday, threatened to bombard Cape Hayti in earnest. Little damage was done by the bombardment of yesterday. Mr. Firmin's residence and the houses of his relatives have been completely pillaged.

The Haytien warship Cretes-Pierrot, on which the foreign consuls under the protection of their respective flags, and M. Firmin sought refuge yesterday, is still in the roadstead. She is seeking to obtain a supply of coal so as to enable her to go to Port-au-Prince.

Peace seems to have been re-established here.

GIFT FROM THE POPE.

Rome, June 30.—The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., when he returns to the United States, will be the bearer of a letter from the pope to President Roosevelt and will take with him the pontiff's magnificent gift to the American President, which consists of a view of the city of Rome from the Vatican studio, done in Mossaic. The idea of appointing Bishop O'Gorman apostolic delegate in the Philippines appears for the present at least to have been abolished, although the first suggestion of this appointment was uttered by the pope himself when he first received Wm. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine islands.

THE DREIBUND.

Berlin, June 28.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Dreibund), was signed in Berlin this morning by the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, the Austrian ambassador, Count Von Szogyany-Marich, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lanza Di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form.

PHILIPPINE BILL.

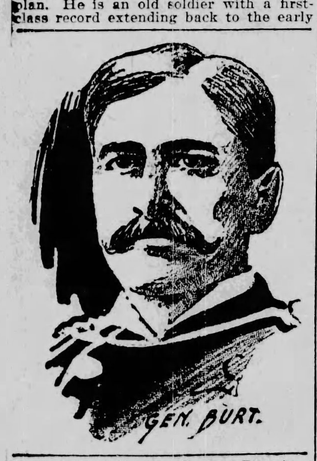
Law As Finally Agreed Upon by Congress.

Washington, July 1.—The Philippine civil government bill, as finally agreed upon, provides for a Philippine legislature of two houses, one the Philippine commission and the other an assembly elected by the natives, except the Moros and Pagans. But this legislature is not to be created until after a census has been taken and a condition of general peace and good order shall prevail for two years. The legislature is to elect two commissioners to represent the islands in Washington. The powers of the legislature are defined and an extended bill of rights sets forth the individual rights of citizens and their protection against unjust laws.

Authority is given to issue bonds for the purchase of friar lands and when purchased these become part of the public domain. The public lands are to be open to homesteaders, similar to the American system, and to prevent corporations from absorbing the lands corporation holdings are limited to 1,024 hectares or 2,500 acres. Corporations also are stringently regulated in holding mining and agricultural lands. The money standard and the permanent money system is left for future settlement. The banking system is also postponed. Provision is made for subsidiary and minor coins. Authority is given to issue bonds for harbor and other improvements.

WON'T BE DONE.

Washington, June 25.—General Anthony S. Burt, who has just arrived from the Philippines, proposes that the United States turn over the islands to the Japanese, to be paid for on the installment plan. He is an old soldier with a first-class record extending back to the early



days of the civil war. General Burt is a native of Ohio, and began his military career as a volunteer sergeant in the Union infantry. He entered the regular army after the close of the war, and served in various capacities in the east and west.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

Washington, June 30.—A small tablet of white marble bearing in letters of gold a brief statement of the life and deeds of Wm. McKinley, the tribute of his friend, Judge Thomas H. Anderson, formerly of Ohio, but now a member of the district bench, was unveiled in the Metropolitan M. E. church here yesterday. The unveiling was attended with a simple ceremony, in the presence of some of those who had helped the dead President to execute the will of the people. Well known men paid their tributes in making the occasion a memorial one. The American flag that concealed the tablet was drawn aside as the congregation sang with deep feeling "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The tablet occupies a position on the north wall of the main auditorium midway between the two entrances to the church.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou were present. Addresses were made by Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D., pastor of the church; Senator Fairbanks, Representative Grosvenor and Representative Robert W. Tayler, of Ohio, who now represents the district in Congress formerly represented by President McKinley.

The tablet is about three feet high by two feet wide and is in the form of a shield. At the apex of the shield a small cross is carved, while at the bottom is the shield from the great seal of the United States. Beneath the cross are the words "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The main inscription is on the body of the shield. Below the border are the last words of the dead President—"Thy will, not ours, be done."

WALLER AND SMITH.

Washington, June 27.—The record of the court martial proceedings in the case of Maj. L. W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, who was acquitted of the charge of illegally killing Filipino prisoners, has been received at the war department. It will be considered by Secretary Root in connection with his review of the testimony and findings of the court martial in the case of Brigadier General J. H. Smith. The charges upon which both the officers named were tried arose out of the same transactions in the Samar campaign.

The Waller case was closed with the approval of the action of the court martial, which acquitted him, but the Smith case is still subject to the action of the President.

Judge Advocate General Davis is now preparing the case for his action. It is generally understood the court found that the charges against Gen. Smith were not sustained, and acquitted him.

Owing to the prominence of the case and the attention it has received in congress in the debates on the Philippine bill, the action of the President in the matter is waited with more than ordinary interest. The impression prevails that he will improve the opportunity to express his ideas on the subject of the conduct of military affairs in the Philippines.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

Washington, June 28.—The secretary of war has directed the preparation of a general order for the establishment at Washington barracks in this city of an army war college for the most advanced instruction of army officers. The proposed college will be under the immediate direction of a board of five officers detailed from the army at large, and, ex-officia, the chief engineers, the chief of artillery, the superintendent of the military academy and the commanding officers of the general service and staff college.

Major General S. M. B. Young has been detailed to duty as president of the college and Gen. William H. Carter and General Tasker H. Bliss has been selected as members of the general board, leaving only two members to be selected from the army at large.

Until the buildings contemplated at Washington barracks for the use of the college are erected and ready for occupancy, the college will occupy temporary quarters in a private building.

March of harvest hands from Texas to North Dakota begun; Kansas needs 100,000 men, and will draw from Texas and Oklahoma fields and send them northward.

CANAL BILL PASSED

House Adopted the Senate Bill Without Amendment.

Washington, June 26.—The conference report on the Isthmian canal bill was adopted by the house by a vote of 252 to 7.

After routine business at the opening of to-day's session, Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, called up the conference report upon the isthmian canal bill. The statement submitted by him yesterday was read, showing that the effect of the adoption of the report would be the elimination of the house bill and the enactment into law of the senate bill. "I desire to move the adoption of the report," said Mr. Hepburn. "In doing so I desire to say that I have not changed in the slightest degree any belief in the wisdom of the house of representatives on the 9th of last January."

At this point further proceedings were blocked by the speaker's announcement that the original papers were missing.

The papers were found and Mr. Hepburn moved the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. Hepburn said he thought the President would fail in his negotiations and could then resort to the other route.

Mr. Burton (Ohio) urged the acceptance of the report, saying sentiment had been growing in favor of the Panama route.

Mr. Underwood (Ala.) said the people of his state favored Nicaragua, but he believed it was best to accept the compromise.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) said it was one step nearer a canal due to the efforts of two men, Senator Morgan and Representative Hepburn (applause).

The report was also supported by Messrs. Sulzer (N. Y.), Fletcher (Minn.), Adamson (Ga.), Williams (Miss.) and others. Mr. McRae (Ark.) said he considered the substitution of the Panama route for the Nicaraguan route a monumental blunder.

A roll call was ordered on the adoption of the report and it was adopted as stated, 252 to 7.

PRESIDENT SIGNS PANAMA CANAL BILL

Washington, June 30. — President Roosevelt has signed the Isthmian canal bill.

AMNESTY COMING.

Washington, June 27.—At the cabinet meeting to-day it was agreed to issue a proclamation of amnesty in favor of all political prisoners in the Philippines, to take effect on the Fourth of July. It includes Aguinaldo and all others like him.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Washington, June 25.—Arrangements have been completed for moving the President's offices and quarters, while the repairs to the White House are being made. The Scott mansion, on Jackson Place, opposite Lafayette Square, has been leased for a short time, and here the President's offices will be located and when in the city he will occupy apartments in the same building.

RIGHT TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

To the Naval Academy Is Extended to United States Senators.

Washington, July 1.—The right to make appointments to the naval academy is extended to senators in the naval appropriation bill passed to-day. Every officer hitherto graduated at Annapolis has owed his appointment either to the President or to some representative in Congress. The 88 places now at the disposal of senators, two for each state, must be filled almost immediately so as to permit of the candidate preparing for the next entrance examinations, which are held throughout the country August 11, under direction of the civil service commission. Under the bill, President Roosevelt is allowed five additional appointments, which will all go to sons of naval officers.

ILLINOIS FARMS.

Washington, June 28.—The census report on agriculture in Illinois shows that the farms of Illinois, June 1, 1900, numbered 264,151, and were valued at $1,765,581,550, of which amount 86 per cent represents the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $44,977,310, and live stock $193,753,037. The total value of farm property was $2,004,316,897. The total value of farm products for 1899 was $345,649,611, of which 62 per cent is in the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The farm product value for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by 87 per cent, in part doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900. The gross farm income for 1899 was $263,752,431, and gross income on investments 13 per cent.

THE PAUNCEFOTE FAREWELL.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—Lady Pauncefote and the Honorable Misses Pauncefote left Washington to-day, en route to England to make the necessary preparations for the reception of Lord Pauncefote's remains at the late ambassador's ancestral home, at Preston. The body will be carried to England on the cruiser Brooklyn, now being made ready for sea at the New York navy yard.

Pen and Pencil Manufactures.

Washington, June 28.—The census bureau has issued a report on the manufacture of pens and pencils in the United States for 1900. It shows that a total of $3,671,741 was invested in this manufacture in the 55 establishments reporting for the United States. The value of the products is returned at $4,222,148, wages $1,192,405, materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel, $1,747,852.

Religious Congress Planned.

Chicago, June 30.—A gathering of representatives of the many religions and creeds of the world, which will rival the Congress of Religions of the World's Fair, is planned in connection with the Olympian games in 1904, by Bishop Fallows, chairman of the committee on ethical and religious organizations.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure **Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation.** 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

CONGRESS ENDS.

President Goes to the Capitol at 4:30 O'clock to Sign the Belated Measures.

Washington, July 1.—Congress adjourns to-day at 5:30 o'clock. Both houses this afternoon adopted a resolution to that effect. The conference reports on the Philippines civil government bill and the naval appropriations bill were promptly agreed to by both House and Senate when presented, and this made the early adjournment possible. When it became known, the President at once sent word that he would be at the capitol building at 4:30 to sign belated bills.

The adoption of the conference reports on the naval and Philippine bills by the Senate passed the measures and left them ready for the signature of the President as soon as they were enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the two houses.

When Mr. Payne presented the adjournment resolution in the House, an unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Sulzer (N. Y. to recommend the resolution with instruction to report the resolution back amended so as to substitute July 3 for July 1.

The ways and means committee of the House met at 2 o'clock and ordered Chairman Payne to report the adjournment resolution for 5:30 p. m., although this was not done without a sharp political division. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the ranking Democrat, moved an amendment allowing one week to consider trust legislature. This was defeated by a party vote, and by another party division the adjournment resolution was ordered reported.

The conference committees on the Philippines reached a compromise agreement last night.

The conferees of the two houses of congress on the naval appropriation bill reached an agreement at 12 o'clock today on the one point left in dispute after former conference. This point related to the contention between the two houses as to whether any of the proposed new war vessels should be built in the government navy wards. The house had originally provided that half of them should be constructed in government yards, and the other half by contract. The senate provided for the construction of all by contract. The compromise agreement authorized the construction of one battleship in a government yard, and also others in case of emergency, the provision being as follows:

"The secretary of the navy shall build one of the battleships authorized by this act in such navy yard as he may designate, and he shall build all the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations or the agents thereof bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding, the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels."

There is an appropriation of $175,000 for the equipment of each navy yard to be used for constructing any of the ships.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Washington, July 1.—When the Senate convened to-day at 11 o'clock for what appeared to be the closing session of this term of the Fifty-seventh Congress, there were no indications of the exciting scene of yesterday, aside from general talk on the personal encounter of Senators Bailey and Beveridge.

Mr. Bailey (Texas) entered the chamber from the Democratic cloak room soon after the invocation had been pronounced and took his seat on the Democratic side. He was joined by Mr. Spooner and they chatted together for a few minutes. Representative Burleson, of Texas, then joined Mr. Bailey and had an extended talk with him.

Mr. Beveridge did not appear in the Senate during the early part of the session. After his chat with Mr. Burleson Mr. Bailey left the chamber.

Mr. Hale (Maine) presented the final report of the conferees on the general deficiency bill and it was agreed to without debate. This disposes of the bill.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on the Philippines, called up the conference report on the bill to provide a temporary civil government for the Philippine islands. The agreement of the conferees was read in full. The report was agreed to.

The adjournment resolution was presented and passed.

Usual Scramble in the House.

Washington, July 1.—The house, which adjourned at 11 o'clock last night, met at 11 o'clock this morning with indications pointing to final adjournment at the end of to-day's session. Despite the early hour and the lateness of the session last night, there was a large attendance upon the door. The galleries were also filled with spectators.

The chaplain in his invocation prayed that all the members might return in good health to resume their duties in December.

Immediately after the approval of the journal a scramble for recognition began. Members with small bills of interest to their constituency were exceedingly anxious to secure action upon them and a dozen of them were constantly on their feet clamoring for opportunity to call them up. Owing to the fact that but one item in one appropriation bill remained in dispute between the two houses many members were fortunate. Pending senate bills passed was one to cede jurisdiction of the site of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., to the state of Ohio.

The conference reports were agreed to and the adjournment resolution was presented and passed.

Hundreds of Pension Bills Passed.

Washington, June 30.—When the senate convened to-day, Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the committee on pensions, made a brief statement of the work done by the pensions committee during the present session. It showed that the bills relating to pensions introduced in the house aggregated 7,518, while the aggregate number introduced in the senate was 2,552. The total number passed by both house and senate was 1,152.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan calling on the secretary of state for a statement of the expenditures of the esthmian canal commission, was adopted.

The senate insisted on its amendments to the naval appropriation bill and the following conferees were named: Messrs. Hale, Perkins and Tillman.

The Elkins Cuban resolution was called up, and after a speech in support of it by Mr. Elkins, it was referred to the committee on Cuban affairs.

A bill was passed to give Rear Admiral Schley the pay of a rear admiral on the retired list instead of a retired admiral's pay.

Denver Gets $2,000,000 for College.

Denver, July 1.—By the unanimous opinion of the state supreme court to-day the city of Denver is declared to be entitled to the $2,000,000 willed it by George W. Clayton, for the founding of the Clayton College for Boys.

REVENUE LAW.

Nearly All War Taxes Are Now Ended.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—The amount of federal taxes paid by the people of the United States is lessened to the extent of about $77,000,000 annually by virtue of the new revenue law which went into effect to-day. The new measure amounts to a virtual repeal of all the Spanish war revenue taxes, except the tax on mixed flour. The duty on tea remains until January 1 next, to enable those who have stocks on hand to dispose of them before the repeal takes effect.

With the going into effect of the new measure the war revenue tax is repealed on the following: Bankers, brokers, dealers in grain, securities, etc., pawnbrokers, custom house brokers, proprietors of theatres, circuses and other public exhibitions, proprietors of bowling alleys and billard rooms, dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, manufacturers of cigars, instruments, papers or documents, deliveries or transfers of stock, sales and agreements of sales or agreements to sell stocks, products of merchandise, wines, seats in parlor or palace cars and berths in sleeping cars, legacies and distributive shares of personal property, excise taxes on persons, firms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.

On the following articles the tax is reduced: Fermented liquors, to $1 per barrel; snuff and tobacco, to six cents per pound; cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, reduced to $3 per thousand.

The tax on mixed flour and oleomargarine, not being a war revenue tax, is not effected by the new law.

"I'LL KILL YOU!"

Fire-Eating Southerner Threatens to Kill Indiana Man.

Washington, July 1.—The excitement of the closing hours of congress was heightened to-day by the universal discussion among senators and representatives of the disgraceful scene enacted late yesterday afternoon in the senate chamber by Senator Bailey, of Texas, who

SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

made a violent personal attack on Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, at the same time threatening to kill him. The fact that the senate had just adjourned, saves Bailey from being suspended in disgrace, as were Senators Tillman and McLaurin earlier in the session.

The controversy had its origin with Mr. Bailey's resolution calling upon the state department to furnish to the senate all papers and records relating to a Mexican mining dispute, in which one of the chief figures was E. W. Scott, of San Antonio, Tex. It was this case that led to the filing of charges recently against General Powell Clayton, the United States ambassador to Mexico, which, by the way, were not proved.

Mr. Bailey had been trying for some time to bring the matter before the senate, but without success, and when he offered his resolution, he was in an unpleasant frame of mind. He was especially resentful towards the state department, and particularly Solicitor William L. Penfield, concerning whom he made some very uncomplimentary remarks.

It happened that Judge Penfield is an Indiana man, and a personal friend of the junior senator from that state. Therefore Mr. Beveridge undertook to defend him against the Texan's severe criticism. He characterized Mr. Bailey's attack upon the solicitor as unwarranted, and it was this that led to the trouble.

The senate had just emerged from an executive session at which many nominations made by the President were confirmed, when Mr. Bailey walked over from the Democratic side to the Republican side, where Mr. Beveridge was sitting. The Indiana senator was in Mr. Lodge's or Mr. Hoar's seat at the time.

In what seemed to be a friendly tone, the Texas senator began to speak to his colleague from the Hoosier state. He began by saying that he considered Mr. Beveridge's statement made in Solicitor Penfield's defense as offensive, and

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should not have been made. Mr. Beveridge took issue with him, and replied that he intended no offense, but simply defended an official against what he regarded as an unjustified criticism.

"Well, I am responsible for any attack I may make upon an official," was Mr. Bailey's rejoiner. "But you must be responsible to me for offensiveness to me, and I consider your remark in that light."

All this was said without excitement. Mr. Beveridge was still sitting, while Mr. Bailey was standing over him. Senator Spencer, of Wisconsin, was seated at the former's left. Senators Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and McComas, of Maryland, directly behind them, and Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and Kittredge, of South Dakota, a little to the right.

Mr. Spooner at this point injected himself into the argument with the evident desire of settling it. He did practically the same thing a minute or two before Senator Tillman, a few months ago, flew at Senator McLaurin, and struck him in the face. Spooner loves excitement, although the culmination of this episode cannot be charged against him.

The question of whether Beveridge had been offensive to Bailey was discussed for a minute or two, when the Texan finally said to the Indiana senator with a show of temper:

"I do not intend to be put in the attitude of libeling anybody. What I said about Penfield is true. I'm asking you to withdraw your remark, not for what has already happened"—and here his tone became threatening—"but for what may happen if you don't. Just think this over and to-morrow you'll see it in another light."

Mr. Beveridge's response came without a moment's hesitation:

"There is no use of my thinking it over," he said pleasantly, while he took a puff at a cigar. "I'll not change my mind."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth when Bailey reached down and seized him by the throat. The Texan's face was suddenly red with anger and passion, and his eyes blazed. As he took hold of Beveridge, he exclaimed, according to one report, "Damn you, I'll kill you," but just as he was about to carry out his purpose, whatever it may have been, he was seized on both sides and in the rear.

Spooner caught one of his arms, and Bernard Layton, of Wapakoneta, O., an assistant sergeant-at-arms, who had come close in anticipation of a possible disturbance, grabbed the other. Senator McComas threw his arms around Bailey's waist, and a short, fierce struggle ensued. Beveridge, still seated, was shoved backward so violently that a desk behind him was torn from its fastenings in the floor and overturned. Bailey was endeavoring to extricate himself from those restraining him, but they were too many for him, other senators having rushed up to take a hand.

"Damn him," growled the Texan in a rage, "let me get at him so I can slap his face," but he was not accommodated. Realizing it was useless to continue the scene, he subsided, and returned slowly to his seat.

Beveridge, after being bumped as described, moved away a few feet, and sat down in another chair and watched his assailant go back to the Democratic side. A minute later the doors leading to the galleries were thrown open and the public were admitted.

In a personal encounter Bailey would have the advantage in weight and size over Beveridge. The Texan is about six feet in height, and weighs in the neighborhood of 190 pounds. The Indiana senator is not more than five feet eight inches and weighs about 130 or 140 pounds.

CORN SUFFERS FROM DOWNPOUR

Wheat Is Also Damaged in Ohio Valley.

Washington, July 1.—The following is the weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

The northeastern portions of the country, east of the Rocky mountains, have experienced another decidedly cool week, with generally abundant rain fall. In the Southern states the week averaged warm, with phenomenally heavy rain, where they were greatly needed, over a large part of Texas and portions of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. Much needed rains also occurred in portions of the central gulf districts, Tennessee and the middle Atlantic states, but drouth conditions are beginning to be quite seriously felt in the east gulf states. Violent local storms caused a large amount of damage in Central Indiana and Southern Ohio. On the Pacific coast the week was too cool for favorable growth in Washington and Oregon, but satisfactory conditions prevailed in California, where all crops are maturing rapidly and harvest is in general progress. The continued low temperatures throughout the corn belt have checked the growth of corn and heavy rains interrupted cultivation over large areas, these unfavorable effects being more general over the northern portion of the principal corn states, where warm sunshine and dry weather are greatly needed, especially in the lake region and upper Mississippi valley. The crop is in excellent condition in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and in the South Atlantic states, and while recent rains have greatly benefited late corn in the west gulf districts, the early planted is a very poor crop.

Over the southwestern portion of the winter wheat belt the bulk of the winter wheat crop has been cut. Harvesting has been much delayed over the northern portion of the western districts and generally throughout the eastern portion. In portions of the central and upper Ohio valley the crop has sustained serious damage from severe local storms. Cold weather has checked ripening over the northern portions of the winter wheat region and lodging is reported from districts. On the north Pacific coast the crop has made favorable progress, except in Eastern Washington, where rain is needed. Heavy yields are reported from central and northern California. The general condition of spring heat is promising, although its advancement has been somewhat checked in portions of the spring wheat region. Considerable lodging has resulted from high winds in Eastern South Dakota, and some rust is reported from Southern Minnesota. The crop is now heading in the northern portion of the spring wheat region.

Considerable lodging of oats is reported from the states of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, but on the whole this crop has progressed favorably and a general improvement is indicated in the Middle Atlantic states and Upper Ohio valley. A large crop is being harvested in Oklahoma and Kansas, and the outlook in Nebraska is excellent.

Cotton continues to suffer for rain in the south central portion of the cotton belt and drought conditions have rapidly developed over the great part of Georgia, where the crop is in less favorable condition than in the previous week. Over the northern portions of the central and eastern districts more favorable conditions exist, although lice are extensively reported throughout the central and eastern portions.

The feature of the week was the abundant rainfall over the greater part of the drought region of Texas, in which the condition of cotton had been greatly improved. Drought, however, continues in extreme Northwestern and Southwestern Texas.

The weather conditions of the week have been generally favorable for the tobacco crop, which, however, has not made rapid growth in the Middle Atlantic states as a result of low temperatures.

Apples continue promising in New England, and the outlook in Kansas and Oklahoma is improved; a very inferior crop is indicated in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic states. The reports generally respected peaches are unfavorable.

Haying has been very generally interrupted and considerable hay damaged in the central valleys by heavy rains, which, however, have been favorable for the growth of grass. A heavy yield is indicated from Oklahoma northward to the Dakotas.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 28.—The current week closes a six months' period which, as regards volume of business done—excepting speculation—and general prospects at the close has had few equals and no superiors. Thus ends quite satisfactorily a fiscal year which, owing to smaller crop yields, gave little promise at its opening. No ground appears to have been lost, but on the contrary distinct gains over the best of previous years have been noted in many lines. profits may have been smaller, but the volume of trade turned over has about made up for this. Export trade in agricultural products is one of the few lines to suffer in comparison with previous years.

Unseasonably cool weather is a drawback to immediate retail distribution and arrests the progress of the corn crop east and west. Confidence in the outlook, however, is evidenced by the continued heavy buying for fall delivery noted in the great grain-growing sections of the West. This is also reflected by the continued large increases in railway earnings over the best results of previous years, except where, as in the case of the coal roads, distribution is paralyzed by the wholesale shutdown of production and consumption. Aside from this single exception, however, the general industrial situation has rather improved. The prices movement has been irregular in keeping with varying weather conditions, as far as agricultural products are concerned. Cotton moved higher earlier on continued dry weather reports from Texas and Louisiana, but rains at the close of the week in Southern Texas gave hopes of a change here. In the rest of the cotton belt conditions are still of a favorable character. In cereals the features have been the strength of corn, on reports of cold weather, and the advance in oats, due to short supplies and large cash demand.

Wheat has fluctuated within narrow limits, but the large decreases in supplies have constituted a balance to the quite favorable reports as to the winter and spring-planted crops. At this, the usually dullest period of the year, the movement of general merchandise is still very large.

The coal strike dulls trade at the leading Eastern markets. A lull in demand for lumber at retail is noted at New York, Philadelphia and other cities, but the mills are firm as to prices and stocks are concededly badly broken. Builders' hardware sales are far ahead of last year. Lower prices for print cloths have not evoked surprise at the East, but reductions in bleached cottons have induced good sales. Woolens note a better demand and raw wool is steady, reflecting good reports from the clothing branch of trade. Crude forms of iron and steel are in a good demand as ever.

Considerable business has been booked in pig iron for next year. Foundry pig is especially scarce and spot deliveries command fancy prices. Plates, bars and structural material are also active, and the latter is ordered far ahead. Foreign iron and steel are being bought freely and old material is being carefully looked after. Other metals are dull and lower, copper and tin being especially very much weaker.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,382,701 bushels, against 3,880,434 last week and 4,364,147 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date, aggregate 248,068,584 bushels, against 214,501,550 last season. Corn exports aggregate 130,102 bushels, against 110,979 last week and 2,455,469 last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 26,323,177 bushels, against 173,879,684 last season.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 153 as against 177 last week, 196 in this week last year, 185 in 1900, 158 in 1899 and 173 in 1898.

CANADIAN CROPS.

Ottawa, Ont., June 30.—Reports of crop conditions throughout Canada are the best ever received at this period of the year. All through Ontario the winter wheat is in a strong, healthy condition. In Manitoba, where the wheat crop is two weeks ahead of last year, the grain is reported as developing splendidly, and the largest crop in the history of the country is expected. The latest advices from Winnipeg estimate a yield of hard wheat for Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest territories of 70,000,000 bushels. The railway companies are jubilant over the prospects of big earnings for another year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 1.—Close.—Wheat—There has been a big trade in wheat. Business was in large volume and attended with much excitement. Prices made big gains again and held part of the advance. Sunup toward the close was started by bad break in Chicago corn where prices of that cereal ran off like water. Traders got in at the start and there was also good buying from the country for the first time in weeks. Scalpers sold out toward the close for profits. July was up to 80c and September to 79½c. Wet weather was the influence in the advance.

Corn—There was a big slump toward the close in sympathy with the break in Chicago. Prices have been up, but closed about unchanged. At no time, however, has there been anything like the strength shown yesterday. Reports of wet weather still come in, but traders are inclined to make haste slowly as regards the damage to the crop.

Oats—Market active and strong early, with prices up 1¾c at one time. Held part of advance and was firm at the close.

Clover Seed—More active and strong, with October 5c higher.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 55c; July, 65½c; September, 63c; December, 48¾c.

Oats—Cash, 47c; July, 42½c; September, 32½c; new July, 48c; new September, 35¾c.

Clover Seed—Cash, $5.30; October, $5.35.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open	High.	Low.	To-day Close	June 30 Close.
Cash	79	80½	79	80	79
July	77½	80	77½	79¾	77¾
Sept.	77¾	79¾	77¾	79	77¾
Dec.				79½	78¾

CHICAGO.

July	74¾	77¾	74¾	75¾	74¾
Sept.	73¾	75¾	73¾	74½	73¾
Dec.	74¾	76½	74¾	75¾	74¾
Corn—					
July	72¾	78	72½	74	72½
Sept.	65	69¾	65¾	67¾	65
Dec.	48¾	47¾	48½	48¾	48¾
Oats—					
July	42¾	45	42½	43½	42¾
Sept.	32	34	32	33¾	32¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	80⅝	82¾	80⅝	81	80⅝
Sept.	79⅝	80¾	79	79½	79⅝
Corn—					
July	69	69¾	69	69½	69⅝
Sept.	65¾	66	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝

ST. LOUIS

Wheat—					
July	73	75⅝	73	73½	72¾
September	73⅝	75⅝	73¼	73⅝	73⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July				76½	75¾
September				74⅝ b	73⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$18.22	$18.42	$18.22	$18.35	$18.25
September	18.50	18.62	18.47	18.55	18.50
Lard—					
July	10.67	10.72	10.67	10.70	10.60
September	10.63	10.75	10.65	10.72	10.65
Ribs—					
July	10.67	10.70	10.67	10.65	10.67
September	10.70	10.72	10.67	10.67	10.67

Chicago.

Chicago, July 1.—Wheat—Opened strong and kept so, although the best figures were not maintained. The July went the fastest. St. Louis advanced even more than Chicago; was considerable in the southwest, especially at Kansas City and St. Louis. The mood here was influenced by the cancellation of sales of new soft red wheat to arrive in July. The deferred months were sympathetically affected by the July. The important buying was covering by the southwest, covering of everything—July, September and December.

The weather was underlying influence of course. There were no deliveries and that excited July shorts. Outside trade largely increased.

Corn—The July corn has been to 78 cents, a higher price than wheat. The corn price here for July is almost 7 cents over the same future at New York. The whole July trade has probably not exceeded a million to-day so that it has been quite impossible for buying to have any great trade. The July buying has been led by private wire houses.

There has been a very large September trade with large selling by bull crowd. Harris-Gates took in all the corn delivered, 2,500,000.

Weather considered unfavorable, especially for grading.

Oats—July oats have been to 58c for the new, and to 45c for the old. There has been nothing spectacular in the trade.

There has been steady covering by all classes of shorts. The weather is considered especially unfavorable for oats, and in addition there is the incentive of an astonishing cash demand.

Provisions firm, but not particularly active. The best demand has been for lard. Deliveries fair, but almost by the Anglo-American, which will soon change ownership.

A special to the New York Commercial Tribune says that George H. Phillips, who made his bow as a New York grain broker, and who is known as the young man who dares to plunge and engineer audacious corners in corn, said yesterday that John W. Gates was to be the chief figure in the cereal market.

There is no doubt that Harris, Gates & Co. are operating over, and there is no question that it will be a big one. There has been some talk that the Cudahys are on the short end of the market, but you cannot tell. Mr. Gates may be using the brokers that are associated with the Cudahys, because there are many tricks in this trade."

Phillips made some prophecies regarding corn and oats.

"I wouldn't be surprised to see corn at 75 cents to-morrow," he said. "Wheat will go to 90 cents this month, and will be $5 in a day or two. I am a strong bull just now, and that is the side for the wise people to be on. As to corn, in particular, I should say that Chicago has the highest price for 32 years. It's going to be very high every month in the year, and the next crop will bring high prices, too, if this weather keeps up much longer. Corn is the best-paying product any farmer in America can grow to-day. For is used for more manufacturing purposes the world over than any other product."

Phillips predictions were given at the end of an eventful day for the grain brokers.

Wild scenes, scarcely re-enacted once a year, were witnessed on the Produce Exchange here and on the Chicago Board of Trade. Brokers' offices were jammed all day long, and the tickers could hardly work fast enough for the impatient crowds.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, July 1.—Noon—Money on call steady at 4½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm at $4.84¼@4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.82¾@4.85¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86¾@4.88 and $4.88½@4.89. Commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¾. Bar silver, 52½c. Mexican dollars, 42¼c.

New York, July 1.—Wall Street—The stock market opened dull and depressed with the grain carrying roads leading the decline. St. Paul, Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central large fractions. Colorado Fuel was off ¾ and the Pressed Steel Car nearly a point. Sugar moved upwards to the extent of ⅝ and the preferred opened ½ higher, but ran off again.

Prices dropped further throughout the list until the demand for Sugar became sufficiently urgent to advance it 1¼. Other stocks then steadied and recovered small fractions. Northern & Western, Chicago & Eastern Illinois advanced a point each, Consolidated Gas 1¾ and Western Union a point. Missouri Pacific rallied to above yesterday's close, but the other southwestern and transcontinental stocks remained heavy.

The leaders moved narrowly but in the main showed a better undertone. St. Paul wiped out nearly all its loss. Brooklyn Union Gas extended its rise to seven points. Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 5 per five, the preferred 2½ and Consolidated Gas 2½. Union Bag preferred and New York, Chicago & St. Louis common and second preferred gained over a point. Rock Island made a rapid rise of 2. Tidewaters ran to a point. In Northwestern Minneapolis and St. Louis, Tennessee Coal and Linseed, Northwestern recovering substantially. Norfolk and Western lost its gain. Bonds were irregular.

There was a slowly hardening tendency in some of the grain and cotton carriers. The soft coal carriers were depressed. Hocking Coal losing nearly a point. Chicago & Eastern Illinois made an extreme decline of 3 and Northwestern a point over last night. American District Telegraph gained 1½ and Biscuit preferred 1¼.

Missouri Pacific was bought steadily until the price reached 112. Other stocks shared sluggishly in the rise, and Louisville and Continental Tobacco preferred advanced a point each. Consolidated Gas and Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred reacted as much.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	42			42¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	125¾	126¾	125	125¾
Atchison	81¾	82¾	81⅝	82
Atchison pfd.	98			98¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	39			39¾
Amal. Copper	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾
Balt. & Ohio	106¾	106¾	106	106
B'lyn R. Trans.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾
Canadian Pac.	133	133¾	131¾	133
Chicago, G. W.	20	20¾	20¾	20¾
Clover Leaf	21	21¾	20¾	20¾
Clover Leaf pfd.	71			71
Con. Tob. 4's	67¾			67
Colorado Fuel	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
Colorado South	34¾			30¾
Ches. & Ohio	46¾			46¾
C. L. com.	75			75
Erie com.	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾
E. & T. H.	40¾			41
Hocking	85	85	84¾	85
Louis. & Nash.	137½	138½	137¾	137¾
Leather	12¾			12¾
Lead	21¾			21¾
Manhattan	131¾	132¾	131¾	132¾